

RECEIVED JUL 05 1994

# **PART I**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

June 1994

### The Region

Decatur County, located in the West Tennessee region, is a relatively small county whose primary industry is light manufacturing and agriculture. The county is located south side of Interstate 40, on the west bank of the Tennessee River. The county seat is Decaturville, located in the southern portion of the county. The other major community is the city of Parsons, located in the center of the county. The county is bisected by Highway 69 which runs north and south, and is criss-crossed east-west by Highways 412 and 100.

Decatur County at first approached Hardin, Wayne, Chester and McNairy counties about forming a planning region in mid-1992. For a variety of reasons, the other four counties elected to form the South Shiloh Planning Region. As a result of this, Decatur County filed notice with the State Planning Office that they would institute their own planning region and provide for inclusion of other county(ies') waste should that need arise.

### Regional Needs

At present, the county operates its own solid waste disposal facility which was permitted in 1978 and has a life capacity remaining of in excess of twenty years. Due to changes in the rules regarding the disposal of solid waste and the regulations governing the development, operation and closing of landfills by the

Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, the present facility shall be closed effective May 1994. In late 1992, Decatur County was granted permit #SNL 20-101-0254 to construct and operate a new facility on a site adjoining the existing landfill

At present, the City of Parsons, Scott's Hill and the Town of Decaturville operate municipal collection services and transfer waste to this facility for disposal. The rural areas of the county have been served by select 'green boxes' which are collected and transferred to the county owned facility for disposal. Additionally, local industry and individuals haul their own waste to the facility for disposal. The latter are typically homeowners or contractors who may dispose of building/construction waste or other large quantities which are too bulky for disposal through normal venues.

### Regional Goals

In defining the goals for the region, it is important to first assess the needs. Like many rural counties, the first and foremost goal must be to keep costs in line with the operation of the facility. While this may seem mutually exclusive given the new regulations governing the construction, operation and closure of a new facility, by that very nature, the county must maximize the potential of the facility and operate it at maximum efficiency. This extends to all phases of the management of the waste stream, from collection and recycling efforts through the effective disposal of the waste. The plan must take into account education of the population to reduce the waste stream. This can be achieved through the establishment of recycling efforts and disposal of organic waste through less offensive means, ie; composting of yard waste and organic building materials.

The plan must also strive to continue to serve all of the citizens of the county as conveniently as possible. A significant stumbling block to this has been the unauthorized use of the 'green boxes' by persons not residing within the county, those facilities having been scattered across the county to maximize the ease of disposal by the residents. Greater control of these shall result in the minimization of unauthorized dumping. This does present the problem of the need for increased enforcement to preclude the establishment of illegal dumps or increased littering.

Lastly, but not least important, the county must maximize the potential for the disposal of the waste at the facility. The primary means of achieving this shall be through the consolidation of the waste which does enter the facility either through heightened awareness of the elements identified in the recycling/composting efforts and elimination of that material from the waste stream and/or through the use of mechanical means of compaction of the waste which does enter the facility.

#### Elements of the Regional Plan

The proposed regional plan incorporates a variety of elements to better serve all of the population of Decatur County and to maximize the life expectancy for the new facility. As proposed, the County has established attended convenience centers which are located along the major corridors within the county. The presence of these personnel should also help to minimize any unauthorized waste disposal by non-residents. Increased monitoring of the more remote areas of the county and an increased awareness of the problems associated with illegal dumps and littering will be directed to control this aspect of the plan. This will be the greatest challenge presented by the new plan as discovery and prosecution of these activities are limited by the resources available.

As has been demonstrated in other like areas, the employment of a baling operation can reduce the volume of waste by as much as 75% as well as effecting a significantly easier means of waste handling at the facility. While no specific plans have been pursued, the new landfill facility does afford an ideal site for the location of such a facility. The new facility also has a designated and approved area which has been permitted for a Class IV facility and a composting yard.

### New Programs and Services

The development of convenience centers will be operated by county personnel who will aid and assist residents in the disposal of their waste and help to direct the 'front-line' efforts to reduce the waste stream through recycling and composting efforts. The location of these facilities is identified in the attached map (Exhibit A) of the county which illustrates all of the elements of the plan. Additionally, the county may pursue the development of a Class IV facility for the disposal of construction debris and other organic wastes as described above.

If the county does ultimately secure the waste of areas other than the region, that is out of county waste, it is highly probable that the county will implement the use of some form of a baling operation. While not specifically designed, as was mentioned before, a suitable site for its location does exist at the new facility.

### Implementation Schedule

At present, the new landfill facility is scheduled for beginning operations in June 1994. In addition to the waste disposal areas, scales have been installed and will be operational concurrent with the opening of the facility. In addition, the county will have its three convenience centers open by early 1994.

As the new solid waste regulations take effect in October 1995, it is anticipated that the adjoining counties will be compelled to come to terms with their own disposal needs and that one or more will make arrangements to dispose of their waste at the new facility. As was stipulated previously, this will most logically result in the installation and use of a baling operation. It is anticipated that waste will either come to the facility in the form of bales, or could be brought in loose and baled on-site. In both instances, this will afford the opportunity to cause greater front-end separation of recyclable materials as well as the elimination of the organic compostable waste other than food scraps from residential uses.

Estimated 10 Year System Costs

The presently planned elements of the region's solid waste plan and their associated costs are as follows.

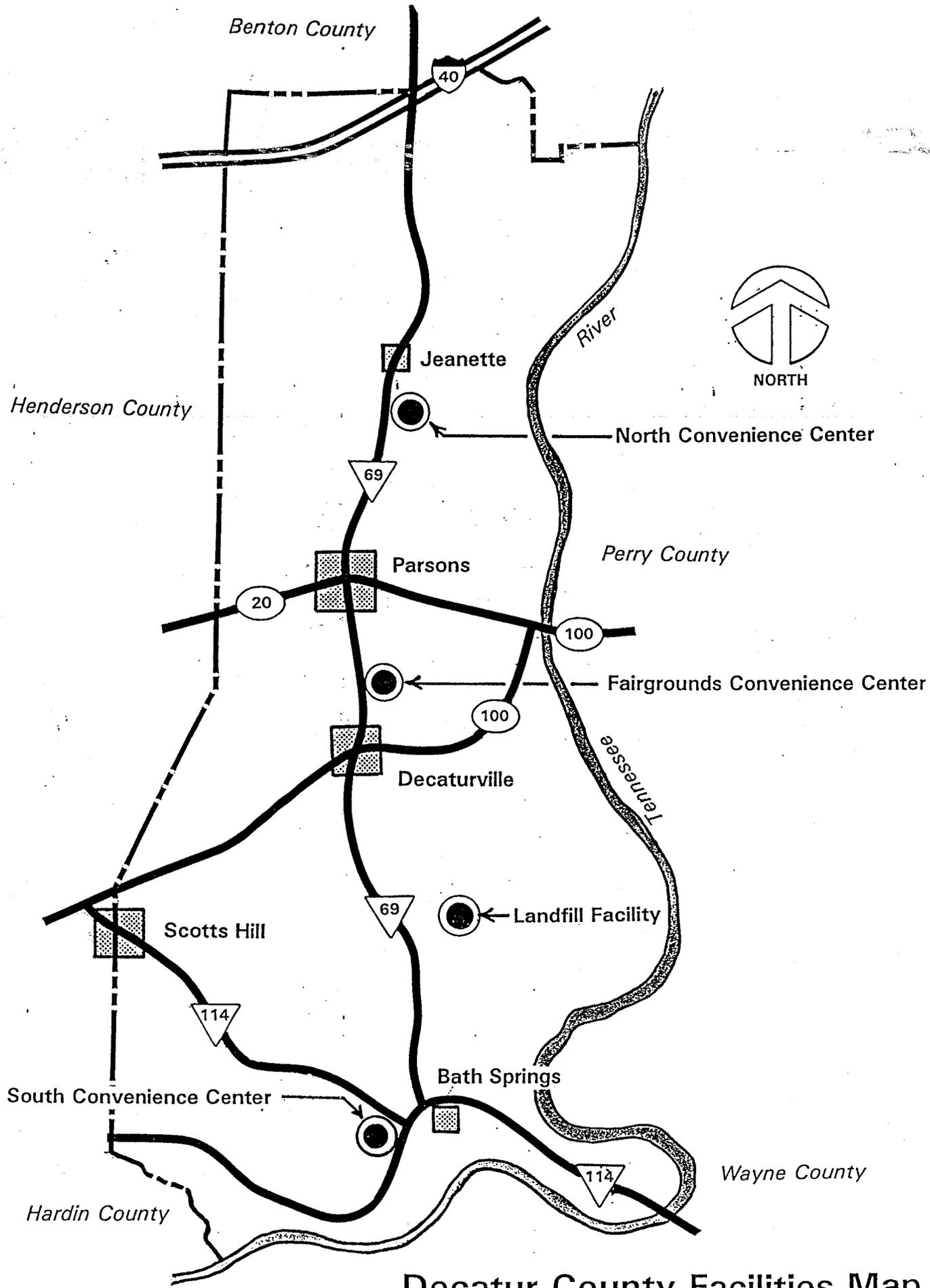
New Landfill Facility	\$ 500,000.00
North County Convenience Center	\$ 19,500.00
Decaturville Convenience Center	\$ 17,500.00
South County Convenience Center	\$ 5,000.00
Scales	\$ 34,000.00
* Baling Center at Landfill Facility	*****
* Class IV Landfill	Already in Place

\* The items are optional and not currently budgeted for implementation.

Responsibilities

At this point, the costs for the new convenience centers and the landfill facility itself are being borne by the county. The scales have been constructed for the

county from a grant received from the Solid Waste Assistance program. Implementation of the baling center will be based on the incoming volume of waste at the new facility and upon acceptance of any out of county waste, the costs for constructing this facility will be calculated into the charges imposed for the out of county waste. Essentially, although these costs are being paid out of the Decatur County Solid Waste/Public Works budget, the ultimate responsibility for these items will rest with the Decatur County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board, hereafter referred to as the 'Board'.



**Decatur County Facilities Map**

## **PART II**

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**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

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# **CHAPTER I**

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## **Description of the Municipal Solid Waste Region**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

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# CHAPTER I

## DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION

### A. General Description

The solid waste region is composed of Decatur County and its principal municipalities, Decaturville, Scotts Hill and Parsons. The county encompasses 334 square miles and has a population of approximately 10,500 people. It is bounded on the east and south by the Tennessee River and adjoins Henderson County to the west and Benton County to the north. Forming an irregular rectangle, it is approximately 10 miles wide and 35 miles long. The county is bisected by State Route 20 which runs east/west through the center of the City of Parsons and is bisected north/south by State Route 69. A 6-mile section of Interstate 40 traverses the northwestern portion of the county.

The land is rolling, predominantly wooded and very rural in nature. The dominant land uses are agriculture and forest-related. Industrial centers are located on the principal thoroughfares and are generally associated with light manufacturing. The dominant agricultural uses relate to hog and cattle husbandry.

### B. Rationale for Region Formation

Decatur County at first approached Hardin, Wayne, Chester and McNairy counties about forming as planning region in mid-1992. For a variety of reasons, the other four counties elected to form the South Shiloh Planning Region. As a result of this, Decatur County filed notice with the State

Planning Office that they would institute their own planning region and provide for inclusion of other county(ies') waste should that need arise.

C. Institutional Structure

The Board is comprised of 7 individuals who serve six year terms and are appointed by the county executive and mayors. Three of these individuals represent the interests of the three aforementioned municipalities, while the other four represent the county at-large. After appointment, their position must be approved by the respective legislative body. The chairman of this authority is elected by its members.

The authority meets on a called meeting basis at present, although as the new facility is completed and new services introduced, this will become a regular monthly meeting. All meetings are open to the public, although the authority will hold specific public hearings on matters as required for citizen involvement and input.

D. Demographics

Based on 1993 population of the region (U.S. Census Bureau projections), the county has a total population of 10,334 people, representing a density of 30.9 persons per square mile. This is a net decrease of the population of 1990 which had a population of 10,472. This projection has been made based on the decline of the population from 1980 to 1990 when the county lost a total of 385 persons.

Decatur County, with its location on the Tennessee River, has several

retirement and resort communities. As of the 1990 Census, almost 25 percent of the population is 60 and older. As the population grows older, people retire and move to places like the resorts in Decatur County. The presence of these resort communities also means that the county has many part-time residents with permanent homes elsewhere and are not counted in the official census.

Although the Decatur County population decreased 385 persons from 1980 to 1990, the county is actively pursuing industry and is having some success causing people to stay in or move to the county.

**REGIONAL SUMMARY: DEMOGRAPHICS**

1. Name of Region: Decatur County
2. Regional Population: 10,334
3. Regional Area: 334 Square Miles
4. Population and Population Density:

<b>TABLE I-1</b>			
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>AREA (SQUARE MILES)</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>AVERAGE DENSITY (POPULATION/SQ. MILES)</b>
Decatur	334	10,334	30.9
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	334	10,334	30.9

5. Distribution of Total Regional Population, by Urban and Rural Areas:

TABLE I-2				
COUNTY	URBAN		RURAL	
	POPULATION	%	POPULATION	%
Decatur	2,033	19.67	8,301	80.33
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	2,033	19.67	8,301	80.33

6. Distribution of Total Regional Population by Sex and Age:

TABLE I-3					
AGE	TOTAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%
0 - 4	543	278	51.2	265	48.8
5 - 17	1,849	923	49.9	926	50.1
18 - 44	3,735	1,880	50.3	1,855	49.7
45 - 64	2,365	1,139	48.2	1,226	51.8
65+	1,980	825	41.7	1,155	58.3
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	10,472	5,045	48.2	5,427	51.8

7. Distribution of Regional Population by Education:

TABLE I-4		
	NUMBER	%
Less than 8th Grade	1,917	39.07
Grade 8	2,479	50.32
High School (1-4)	166	3.38
College (1-4)	235	4.79
Post Graduate/Professional (>4)	110	2.24
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	4,907	100.0

8. Total Number of Households in the Region: 4,216

9. Distribution by Type of Housing and Occupancy:

TABLE I-5				
	TOTAL UNITS	OCCUPIED	OWNER	RENTED
<b>Single Family</b>				
1, Detached	7,951	7,951	6,726	1,225
1, Attached	89	89	59	30
<b>Multi-Family</b>				
2	137	137	16	121
3-4	86	86	2	84
5-9	87	87	16	71
10-19	13	13	8	5
20-49	49	49	0	49
50 or more	0	0	0	0
Institutional	142	142	0	0
Mobile Home/Trailer	1,836	1,836	1,503	333
Other	82	82	64	12
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>10,472</b>	<b>10,472</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>1,930</b>

10. Regional Population Projections 1994 - 2003

TABLE I-6										
COUNTY	PROJECTION YEAR									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	10,288	10,243	10,197	10,152	10,108	10,063	10,019	9,963	9,907	9,852
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>10,288</b>	<b>10,243</b>	<b>10,197</b>	<b>10,152</b>	<b>10,108</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>9,963</b>	<b>9,907</b>	<b>9,852</b>

The populations of both the City of Parsons and the Town of Decaturville have decreased as people move out of the incorporated areas. Also, the people are moving from the north part of the county to the south, probably due to high land prices in the north resort communities.

When making solid waste plans, the location and types of people should be considered. The older people and vacationers in the north, and the year round people in the south may require additional services.

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E. Economic Activity

The total employment pool of the county is projected to be approximately 5,000 people. The predominant percentage of the employment within the county is associated with manufacturing, employing approximately 40 percent. Trade represents approximately 20 percent of county employment; government accounts for 14 percent of total employment; agriculture represents 15 percent of total county employment; with the balance employed in transportation, construction and the legal/financial fields.

Decatur County is actively pursuing industry with some success. As more industry comes to Decatur County, the solid waste will increase. However, the county actively seeks companies in the garment industry in that this is the training the residents already have. This type of industry does not produce excessive amounts of waste and this should be reflected in the waste projections.

1. Basic Economic Information for the Region in 1991:

TABLE I-7						
COUNTY	POPULATION	MSA COUNTY (YES/NO)	TOTAL EMPLOY.	TOTAL EARNINGS	PER CAPITA INCOME	% POP. BELOW THE PROPERTY LINE
Decatur	10,425	No	4,956	119,646,000	11,425	19.9
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	10,425	No	4,956	119,646,000	11,425	19.9

2. Non-Agricultural Employment, by Sector, in 1993: 4,191

TABLE I-8							
% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT							
COUNTY	MANUFACTURING	CONSTRUCTION	TRADE	FINANCE	SERVICE	GOVT.	TRANS. PUB. UTILITIES'
Decatur	38.94%	6.20%	19.09%	2.82%	12.77%	14.36%	5.82%
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	1,632	260	800	118	535	602	244
<b>%</b>	38.94%	6.20%	19.09%	2.82%	12.77%	14.36%	5.82%

3. Total Agricultural Employment in 1991: 765

TABLE I-9	
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT
Decatur	765
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	765

4. Prepare a regional summary of major generators of commercial and non-hazardous industrial waste in 1991. Use data from Table II-2 in the County Economic Activity Profiles, in District Needs Assessment, or data collected subsequently for the regional plan. State size criteria applied in each county (i.e., all generators > 100 employees, all generators > 50 employees, etc.)

<b>TABLE I-10</b>			
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>SCREENING* CRITERIA APPLIED</b>	<b>NUMBER OF GENERATORS</b>	<b>ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY OF WASTE</b>
Decatur	≥ 100	4	25
Decatur	100 - 50	7	22
Decatur	< 50	215	358
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	2,846 Employees	226	405

5. Regional Summary of Institutions Housing More Than 100 Persons:  
None

<b>TABLE I-11</b>
<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>

6. Provide summary data on major health care facilities (larger than 50 beds), (hospitals, nursing homes) in the region.

TABLE I-12					
COUNTY	NO. OF FACILITIES	NO. OF BEDS	INFECTIOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT		EST. QUANTITY OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED
			ON-SITE/OFF-SITE	TYPE TREATMENT	
Decatur	2	200*	Off-Site	N/A	120 Tons/Year*
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200*</b>	<b>Off-Site</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>120 Tons/Year*</b>

\*The above applies to: Decatur County Manor  
1501 Kentucky Avenue  
Parsons, TN 38363

This information was reported in the District Needs Assessment, subsequent to that report, Pine Manor, another retirement facility has also been opened by the operators of Decatur County Manor. Historical data is not yet available for their waste generation, although they also contract with an outside contractor for the disposal of their waste out of the county.

7. Sources of Local Revenue: Check all relevant boxes.

TABLE I-13						
COUNTY	PROPERTY TAX	LOCAL SALES TAX	WHEEL TAX	LOCAL WASTE COLLECTION FEE	USER-FEE/TIPPING FEE	OTHER*
Decatur	1,193,000	765,424	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Parsons	160,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,353,000</b>	<b>\$765,424</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

8. Provide the following data for fiscal 1993.

TABLE I-14						
COUNTY	TOTAL ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUE	TOTAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE	TOTAL SALES SUBJECT TO SALES TAX	TOTAL LOCAL SALES TAX REVENUE	# REGISTERED VEHICLES	TOTAL WHEEL TAX REVENUE
Decatur	119,646,000	1,193,000	57,421,355	765,424	N/A	N/A
City of Parsons	16,294,429	160,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	\$119,646,000	\$1,353,000		\$765,424	N/A	N/A

# **CHAPTER II**

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## **Analysis of the Current Solid Waste Management System for the Region**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

**CHAPTER II**  
**ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**  
**FOR THE REGION**

A. Waste Stream Characterization

Due to the fact that the region is a single county, the summary of the information presented for the county is the same for the entire region. At present, the waste stream is based on an estimated disposal quantity which may or may not be accurate.

Due to the fact that the region is a single county, the summary of the information presented for the county is the same for the entire region. At present, the waste stream is based on an estimated disposal quantity which may or may not be accurate.

The national composite is based on a mixture of urban and rural areas, which based on the specific demographic characteristics of Decatur County are most probably inaccurate. A prime example of this is as demonstrated by Table II-4, where the national averages of types of waste are given. Specifically, the national average cited is 17.6% of the waste stream being composed of "Yard Waste" which is non-existent in a rural county such as Decatur County.

B. Waste Collection and Transportation Systems

At present, the county is in a phase of transition with respect to collection services provided to county residents. The cities of Parsons, Scotts Hill and Decaturville provide waste collection services for their residents. The 'green boxes' which previously were placed in the outlying areas have been

reduced to the three convenience centers located at Jeanette, the county fairgrounds and in the Bath Springs community. The convenience centers are as shown in Exhibit II-A. The county will continue to manage a 'green box' at the entrance to the landfill which will function as a fourth location of resident's disposal of waste.

In addition to these services, there is now a private contractor who has begun to provide collection services for outlying county residents. As the use of green boxes is abolished, it is reasonable to expect that this type of service will continue and probably expand. The exception to this is that recently the county has adopted 'tipping fees' for the disposal of waste at the landfill. Since residents who utilize the convenience centers will not be charged, whereas private contractors will be charged for disposal, and hence these costs will ultimately be passed on to their customers, it may be that the demand for this type of service will in fact diminish.

Additionally, the major industries currently contract for the disposal of their waste with private haulers. The District Needs Assessment identifies there to be three such firms, all of which are served by Waste Management. It is not known whether the institution of the tipping fees will alter this present system, although it is not likely to change anything except for charges currently being paid for this service.

### C. Source Reduction and Recycling Systems

At present, the convenience centers in operation do segregate various components of the waste stream. Appliances, cardboard, furniture and recyclable non-ferrous metals are collected in separate bins and disposed of in differing methods. These centers also provide a tremendous opportunity for the implementation of compulsory segregation of recyclable materials

and waste reduction.

D. Waste Processing, Composting and Waste-to-Energy/Incineration Systems

At present there are no facilities for any of these systems in place. As was discussed previously, the volume of yard waste is negligible, and as this is a rural county, waste-to-energy/incineration is not at present a viable option. The collection of certain items at the convenience centers is the only form of waste processing present or planned.

E. Disposal Facilities - Landfills and Balefills

The present landfill, permit number SNL 20-101-0171, is nearing completion and will be closed by June 1, 1994. In late 1992 the county was granted permit number SNL 20-101-0254 to construct a new landfill to be operated under the newly enacted Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, inclusive of EPA Subtitle D regulations which require the employment of geomembrane liner amongst other specific requirements. The essence of this is that based on current projections, the county has the ability to dispose of up to 650,000 cubic yards of waste during the life of the new facility. The county proposes to complete the first phase of this new facility prior to the end of the existing facilities term which has a design capacity of approximately 50,000 cubic yards.

Based on current disposal quantities and patterns, this would suggest that the first phase has the ability to manage over twenty years of waste. This is based on a cubic yard of waste equaling approximately 4 tons. Because the reported volume of waste disposed of is an estimated quantity, this figure can be better calculated after a years operation with the newly installed scales and the analysis of the incoming waste stream has been quantified.

It can also be expected that the reduction of the county's 'green boxes' and the implementation of the convenience centers will also act to reduce the overall volume of waste due to the lack of convenience afforded by the disposal collection methods.

F. Costs of the Current System

These are as shown in the attached chart.

G. Revenues

These are as shown in the attached chart.

H. Public Information and Education Programs

At present there are no public information or education programs in place, but will be implemented in fiscal year 1995.

I. Problem Wastes

There are no recognized intrastate or interstate waste flows present, either import or export.

J. System Map for Base Year (1993)

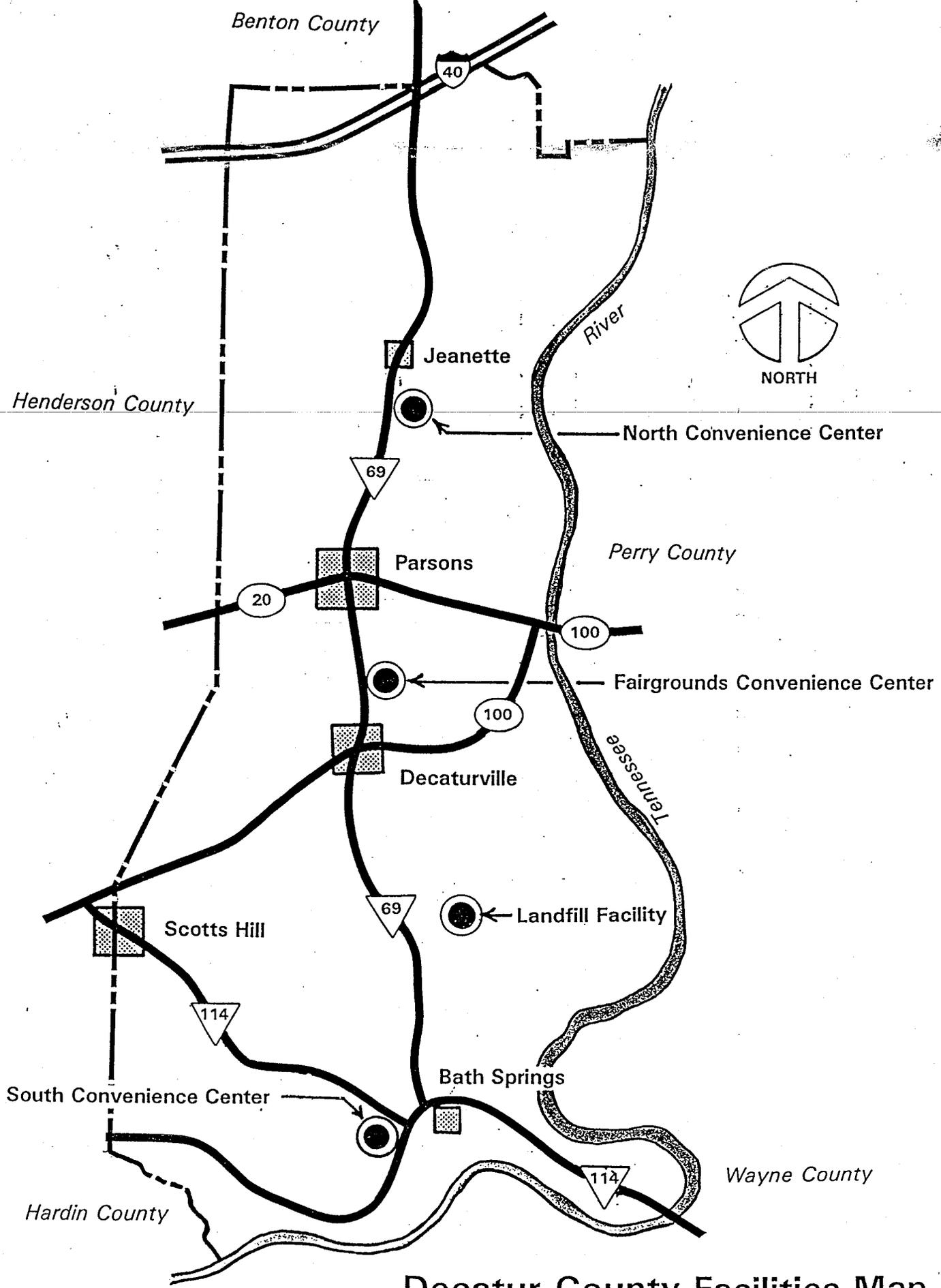
STAFFING AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1993-2003

EXPENSES	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS</b>											
Director Solid Waste	\$16,137	\$16,782	\$17,454	\$18,152	\$18,878	\$19,633	\$20,418	\$21,235	\$22,085	\$22,968	\$23,887
Clerical	\$8,500	\$8,840	\$9,194	\$12,500	\$13,000	\$13,520	\$14,061	\$14,623	\$15,208	\$15,816	\$16,449
Office Expenses	\$1,500	\$1,530	\$1,561	\$1,592	\$1,624	\$1,656	\$1,689	\$1,723	\$1,757	\$1,793	\$1,828
Instructional Supplies	\$725	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,601	\$2,653	\$2,706	\$2,760	\$2,815	\$2,872
Promotional	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,040	\$2,081	\$2,122	\$2,165	\$2,208	\$2,252	\$2,297
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$27,362	\$29,652	\$31,708	\$36,744	\$38,092	\$39,491	\$40,944	\$42,452	\$44,019	\$45,645	\$47,333
<b>LANDFILL</b>											
Construction*	\$500,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Staff Wages	\$28,686	\$29,833	\$31,027	\$32,268	\$33,559	\$34,901	\$36,297	\$37,749	\$39,259	\$40,829	\$42,462
Operation Costs	\$1,500	\$1,530	\$1,561	\$1,592	\$1,624	\$1,656	\$1,689	\$1,723	\$1,757	\$1,793	\$1,828
Equip. Maintenance & Repair	\$36,000	\$36,720	\$37,454	\$38,203	\$38,968	\$39,747	\$40,542	\$41,353	\$42,180	\$43,023	\$43,884
Fuel Costs	\$10,000	\$10,400	\$10,816	\$11,249	\$11,699	\$12,167	\$12,653	\$13,159	\$13,686	\$14,233	\$14,802
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$576,186	\$638,483	\$648,858	\$683,312	\$714,848	\$748,470	\$781,181	\$813,984	\$846,882	\$879,878	\$912,977
* Construction budget for years 1994-2003 is the amount to be escrowed for the construction of the next phase cell.											
<b>CONVENIENCE CENTERS</b>											
Jeanette											
Construction	N/A	\$19,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	N/A	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	N/A	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
Decaturville											
Construction	\$15,500	\$17,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	\$38,500	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	\$5,500	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
Scotts Hill											
Construction	N/A	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	N/A	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	N/A	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$59,500	\$175,485	\$138,488	\$151,184	\$149,081	\$154,687	\$160,510	\$175,559	\$172,842	\$179,369	\$186,150
<b>County Collection Services</b>											
Truck Drivers	\$26,943	\$28,021	\$29,142	\$30,307	\$31,519	\$32,780	\$34,091	\$35,455	\$36,873	\$38,348	\$39,882
Laborers	\$11,960	\$12,438	\$12,936	\$13,453	\$13,992	\$14,551	\$15,133	\$15,739	\$16,368	\$17,023	\$17,704
Other Salaries/Wages	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Equip. Maintenance & Repair	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,240	\$12,485	\$12,734	\$12,989	\$13,249	\$13,514	\$13,784	\$14,060	\$14,341
Other Services	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,120	\$6,242	\$6,367	\$6,495	\$6,624	\$6,757	\$6,892	\$7,030	\$7,171
Diesel Fuel	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$5,200	\$5,408	\$5,624	\$5,849	\$6,083	\$6,327	\$6,580	\$6,843	\$7,117
Gasoline	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,160	\$4,326	\$4,499	\$4,679	\$4,867	\$5,061	\$5,264	\$5,474	\$5,693
Lubricants	\$600	\$600	\$612	\$624	\$637	\$649	\$662	\$676	\$689	\$703	\$717
Tires/tubes	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,060	\$3,121	\$3,184	\$3,247	\$3,312	\$3,378	\$3,446	\$3,515	\$3,585
Other Charges	\$100	\$100	\$105	\$110	\$116	\$122	\$128	\$134	\$141	\$148	\$155
Other Equipment	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$101,603	\$101,159	\$103,574	\$106,078	\$108,673	\$111,362	\$114,150	\$117,041	\$120,037	\$123,144	\$126,365

STAFFING AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1993-2003

EXPENSES	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>CITY COLLECTIONS</b>											
Parsons Collections											
Staff Wages	\$24,598	\$25,582	\$26,605	\$27,669	\$28,776	\$29,927	\$31,124	\$32,369	\$33,664	\$35,011	\$36,411
Operation Costs	\$12,763	\$13,018	\$13,279	\$13,544	\$13,815	\$14,091	\$14,373	\$14,661	\$14,954	\$15,253	\$15,558
Equipment Costs	\$20,848	\$21,265	\$21,690	\$22,124	\$22,567	\$23,018	\$23,478	\$23,948	\$24,427	\$24,915	\$25,414
Decaturville Collections											
Staff Wages	\$12,854	\$13,368	\$13,903	\$14,459	\$15,037	\$15,639	\$16,264	\$16,915	\$17,592	\$18,295	\$19,027
Operation Costs	\$3,046	\$3,107	\$3,169	\$3,232	\$3,297	\$3,363	\$3,430	\$3,499	\$3,569	\$3,640	\$3,713
Equipment Costs	\$5,461	\$5,570	\$5,682	\$5,795	\$5,911	\$6,029	\$6,150	\$6,273	\$6,398	\$6,526	\$6,657
Scotts Hill Collections											
Staff Wages	\$5,046	\$5,248	\$5,458	\$5,676	\$5,903	\$6,139	\$6,385	\$6,640	\$6,906	\$7,182	\$7,469
Operation Costs	\$2,874	\$2,931	\$2,990	\$3,050	\$3,111	\$3,173	\$3,237	\$3,301	\$3,367	\$3,435	\$3,503
Equipment Costs	\$4,080	\$4,162	\$4,245	\$4,330	\$4,416	\$4,505	\$4,595	\$4,687	\$4,780	\$4,876	\$4,973
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$91,570	\$94,251	\$97,020	\$99,880	\$102,834	\$105,885	\$109,037	\$112,293	\$115,657	\$119,133	\$122,726
*****											
<b>TOTAL WASTE MANAGEMENT EXPENSES</b>	\$764,651	\$444,780	\$414,628	\$437,317	\$441,694	\$454,011	\$466,786	\$489,036	\$493,780	\$508,036	\$522,825

REVENUES All revenues derived for the cost of operation and management are from the county and cities' property taxes. Since imposing 'tipping fees' on all private haulers, the volume of non-county collected waste has dropped zero.



**Decatur County Facilities Map**

## K. Strengths and Weaknesses of Existing System

The present system of collection and disposal could be viewed as underserved, however, it is important to view this in the proper perspective. Decatur County is a relatively depressed county, whose residents are accustomed to minimal government assistance and interference in their personal lives. The reduction of the 'green boxes' certainly caused some distress among the residents of the county, but due to the geographical configuration of the county, the implementation of the three convenience centers will most probably well serve the county's population. Implementation of recycling programs will be a binary situation. Due to the lack of 'sophistication' on the part of many residents, it will be an educational challenge and will take considerable enforcement to cause to occur. On the other hand, due to the depressed economic conditions which persist throughout most of the county, a "waste not, want not" attitude prevails. The waste generated by the citizens of Decatur County is not significant and therefore is not that great of a problem to manage.

Emphasis should be given to waste reduction through the effective use of alternative methods of waste disposal; i.e. a growing market for aluminum cans has resulted in a significant reduction in aluminum found in most waste stream analysis. If the market forces drive greater economic return for the recycling of other constituents of the waste stream, it is certain to impact the volume of waste from those sources.

The continued education of younger children as to the need for waste disposal alternatives will also change the pattern of waste composition. Greater attention to waste reduction at the source, i.e. reduction of packaging, will also cause a reduction in the volume of waste to be disposed of at the landfill.

1. Complete the following table, summarizing calculations of annual per capita solid waste generation rates, for each county in the region.

TABLE II-1*			
COUNTY	TOTAL WASTE DISPOSED IN FY 1993	PROJECTED POPULATION 1993	ANNUAL PER CAPITA GENERATION TONS/PERSON/YEAR
Decatur	2676.43	10334	0.26
<b>TOTAL</b>	2676.43	10334	0.26

\*Aggregate from Items 2, 3 and 4 in Chapter IV.A of the District Needs Assessment County Profiles

2. Summarize the projected quantity of solid waste requiring disposal (generation) in the region in each projected year, adjusted for population changes.

TABLE II-2*										
QUANTITY OF SOLID WASTE REQUIRING DISPOSAL (TONS)										
COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	2968	3063	3161	3262	3366	3474	3585	3700	3811	3925
<b>TOTAL</b>	2968	3063	3161	3262	3366	3474	3585	3700	3811	3925

\*Aggregate from Table IV-1 in District Needs Assessment County Profiles, as extended.

3. Acceptance of Certain Categories of Solid Waste for Disposal or Incineration

TABLE II-3										
County/Facility	Yard Waste (Clippings - leaves- grass)		Sewage Sludge		Construction Demolition <sup>1</sup>		Tires		White Goods <sup>2</sup>	
	Y/N	QTY	Y/N	QTY	Y/N	QTY	Y/N	QTY	Y/N	QTY
Decatur	N	0	N	0	Y	270	N	0	N	0
<b>Regional Total</b>	N	0	N	0	Y	270	N	0	N	0

\*White Goods - discarded major appliances, such as refrigerators, ranges, etc.

<sup>1</sup> - Construction demolition is disposed of at a separate facility.

<sup>2</sup> - White goods are segregated at convenience centers.

#### 4. Description of the Waste Stream by Materials

TABLE II-4		
Waste Category	National %	Calculated Regional Tons
Paper & Paperboard	40.0	1080.0
Glass	7.0	189.0
Ferrous Metals	6.5	175.5
Aluminum	1.4	37.8
Other Non-Ferrous Metals	0.6	16.2
Plastics	8.0	216.2
Rubber & Leather	2.5	67.5
Textiles	2.1	56.7
Wood	3.6	97.2
Food Waste	7.4	199.8
Yard Waste	17.6	475.2
Misc. Inorganic Waste	1.5	40.5
Other	1.7	45.2
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2697.30</b>

5. Unmanaged Waste\*

TABLE II-5				
COUNTY	POTENTIAL WASTE GENERATION 1991 tpy	ACTUAL WASTE DISPOSED 1991 tpy	UNMANAGED WASTE 1991 (potential/actual) tpy	PERCENT OF POTENTIAL TOTAL
Decatur	11415	2700	8715	76.35
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	11415	2700	8715	76.35

\*Wastes that are "outside" the collection system such as materials in roadside dumps, litter, etc.

This information is deemed incorrect as is evidenced by the lack of litter and illegal/roadside dumps. Please see Chapter II - Section K.

**REGIONAL SUMMARY: FACILITIES**

6. Operating and Planned Composting Facilities in the Region:

TABLE II-6					
COUNTY	FACILITY LOCATION	TONS OF WASTE PROCESSED/YR	COMPOSTED MATERIALS		
			YARD WASTE	SEWAGE SLUDGE	SOLID WASTE
<b>EXISTING:</b>					
Existing Facility	Decatur County	2700	0	0	2700
<b>PLANNED:</b>					
New Facility	Decatur County	2700	0	0	2700
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>		2700	0	0	2700

7. Municipal Solid Waste Incinerators or Waste-to-Energy Facilities in the Region:

TABLE II-7				
OPERATING FACILITIES - NONE				
COUNTY	FACILITY LOCATION	DESIGN CAPACITY tons/year	CURRENT USE tons/year	ANTICIPATED OPERATING LIFE OF FACILITY
Decatur				
PLANNED FACILITIES - NONE				
COUNTY	FACILITY LOCATION	DESIGN CAPACITY tons/year	CURRENT USE tons/year	ANTICIPATED OPERATING LIFE OF FACILITY
Decatur			NA	
			NA	
			NA	

8. Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in the Region:

TABLE II-8					
COUNTY	NAME OF LANDFILL	LOCATION	PERMITTED CAPACITY (acres)	CURRENT RATE OF WASTE ACCEPTED (tons/day)	REMAINING CAPACITY (tons)
Decatur	SNL 20-101-0171			25	1500
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>				25	1500

9. Existing Landfills Expected to Close Before 2003

TABLE II-9				
COUNTY	LOCATION	CURRENT USE (tons/day)	CURRENT ANNUAL USE (tons/year)	ANTICIPATED DATE OF CLOSURE
Decatur	SNL 20-101-0171	25	2700	December 31, 1993
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>		25	2700	

10. Planned Expansions and Planned New Facilities Which Will Operate for Ten Years of More:

TABLE II-10							
COUNTY	PROPOSED FACILITY		LOCATION	WHEN WILL CAPACITY BE AVAILABLE	PERMITTED CAPACITY SOUGHT (acre)	DESIGN RATE OF WASTE (tpd) Disposed	POTENTIAL EXPANSION YES/NO
	EXPAN.	NEW					
Decatur		X		6/1/94	35.4	50 TPD	Yes
<b>PLANNED NEW REGIONAL CAPACITY</b>							

11. Total Existing and Planned Capacity in the Region at the Close of the Next Ten Years:

TABLE II-11			
YEAR	TONS		
	EXISTING	PLANNED	TOTAL
FY 1993	1500	0	1500
FY 1994	0	10000	10000
FY 1995	0	10000	10000
FY 1996	0	10000	10000
FY 1997	0	10000	10000
FY 1998	0	10000	10000
FY 1999	0	10000	10000
FY 2000	0	10000	10000
FY 2001	0	10000	10000
FY 2002	0	10000	10000
FY 2003	0	10000	10000

# **CHAPTER III**

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**Growth Trends, Waste Projections, and Preliminary System Structure**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

**CHAPTER III**  
**GROWTH TRENDS, WASTE PROJECTIONS AND**  
**PRELIMINARY SYSTEM STRUCTURE**

- A. Please see Tables III-1 and III-2.
- B. Since the region is formed by a single county, this information is as shown in Table III-2.
- 
- C. At present, there are only three options available for the disposal of waste within the region. Conventional disposal at the landfill, though not limited by a lack of facility space, is none the less the least desirable since it is costly and has a finite ability to accept waste. Source reduction, which is already being carried out on a limited basis at the convenience centers, will be expanded as the market for recovered materials occurs. The third alternative will be the implementation of a comprehensive recycling program. Due to the limited resources of the county, specifically with regards to collection, this program will most probably occur at the convenience centers for the county residential users, and will be introduced to the city collection services as a curb-side program at some point in the future. Commercial and institutional waste generators will be encouraged to decrease their waste through recycling at the source through greater economic incentives, either in the form of increased revenues as the market for these products increases or through higher tariffs and disposal fees.
- D. The solid waste management system options which are available are source reduction, recycling, conventional disposal methods and the remote possibility of waste-to-energy incineration. As has been previously discussed, there is a minimal amount of waste currently involved, and the

capital costs of instituting such a system is not economically feasible.

The small amounts of building and other easily separable organic wastes which might be available for composting is already occurring on a limited basis at a separate Class IV landfill area adjoining the new landfill facility. Because of the rural nature of the county, the amount of yard waste is insignificant and therefore does not lend itself as a solution to overall waste system reduction.

---

- Complete the following table, summarizing calculations of annual per capita solid waste generation rates, for each county in the region.

COUNTY	TOTAL WASTE DISPOSED IN FY 1993	PROJECTED POPULATION 1993	ANNUAL PER CAPITA GENERATION TONS/PERSON/YEAR
Decatur	2676.43	10334	0.26
<b>TOTAL</b>	2676.43	10334	0.26

\*Aggregate from Items 2, 3 and 4 in Chapter IV.A of the District Needs Assessment County Profiles

- Summarize the projected quantity of solid waste requiring disposal (generation) in the region in each projected year, adjusted for population changes.

COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	2968	3063	3161	3262	3366	3474	3585	3700	3811	3925
<i>→</i>	2664	2652	2641	2629	2618	2606	2595	2580	?	?
<i>→</i>	2341	2057	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	?	?
<i>→</i>	<del>2341</del> 2968	2058	2052	2774	2039	2033	2027	2019	?	?
<b>TOTAL</b>	2968	3063	3161	3262	3366	3474	3585	3700	3811	3925

*Table W-1  
IV-4  
IV*

\*Aggregate from Table IV-1 in District Needs Assessment County Profiles, as extended.

*based on 1991 data - and for figures do not agree DNA some add 2 megatons less than half of 1989 figures -*

3. Summarize the projected quantity of solid waste requiring disposal in the region for each projection year, adjusted for population growth and economic growth.

TABLE III-3*										
QUANTITY OF SOLID WASTE REQUIRING DISPOSAL (IN TONS) ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH										
COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	2757	2748	2739	2730	2722	2714	2706	2695	2684	2672
TOTAL	2757	2748	2739	2730	2722	2714	2706	2695	2684	2672

\*Aggregate from Table IV-3 in District Needs Assessment County Profiles, as extended.

4. Summarize the projected quantities of solid waste requiring disposal (= generation) for each projection year, adjusted for population growth, economic growth, and source reduction, recycling, and industrial process change.

TABLE III-4*										
QUANTITY OF WASTE REQUIRING DISPOSAL (IN TONS) ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION CHANGES, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING										
COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004
TOTAL	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004

\*Aggregate from Table IV-4 in District Needs Assessment County Profiles, as extended.

5. Summarize projected waste after adjustments for regulatory factors, if any, displaying adjusted projections for each projection year. (Omit this table if no regulatory credits were claimed by any county in the region.)

TABLE III-5* (optional)										
COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004
<b>TOTAL</b>	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004

\*Aggregate from Table IV-5A, IV-5B, etc. in District Needs Assessment, if applicable.

6. Prepare a table summarizing county adjustments for special factors, for each projection year. (Omit if no special factor adjustments were claimed by any county in the region.)

TABLE III-6* (optional)										
ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF SOLID WASTE REQUIRING DISPOSAL ADJUSTED FOR SPECIAL FACTORS (IN TONS/YEAR)										
COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004
<b>TOTAL</b>	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004

\*Aggregate from Table IV-6 in District Needs Assessment County Profiles, if applicable.

7. Summarize projected waste generation for each projection year, adjusting for all net imports or exports of wastes.

TABLE III-7* (optional)										
ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF SOLID WASTE REQUIRING DISPOSAL ADJUSTED FOR WASTE IMPORTS OR EXPORTS (IN TONS/YEAR)										
COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004
<b>TOTAL</b>	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004

\*Aggregate from Table IV-7 in District Needs Assessment County Profiles, if applicable.

8. Prepare a Summary Table indicating projected quantities of solid waste which will require collection and disposal in each projection year, after adjustment for all applicable factors.

TABLE III-8										
ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF SOLID WASTE REQUIRING DISPOSAL ADJUSTED FOR ALL APPLICABLE FACTORS (IN TONS/YEAR)										
COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Decatur	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004
<b>TOTAL</b>	2342	2058	2052	2045	2039	2033	2027	2019	2013	2004

# **CHAPTER IV**

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## **Waste Reduction**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

**CHAPTER IV**  
**WASTE REDUCTION**

A. Establishing a Base Year Quantity

As reported in the UT publication, "Managing Our Waste: Solid Waste Planning in Tennessee", the population for Decatur County in 1989 was 10,800 with a reported solid waste of 7800 tons. This is reflected in Table IV-1.

The regional per capita waste disposal rate for the baseline year is .72 tons per person.

B. Calculate a Target 1995 Waste Reduction  
per Capita Disposal Rate

Based on the 1989 baseline year disposal rate of .72 tons per capita, the target disposal rate for 1995 should be .54 tons per capita. Based on the projected 1995 population for the county (region) as shown in Table I-6 of 10,243 people, the total 1995 Target Waste = 5,531.22 tons.

*Juste*  
*Howard*      XJ = 5538 tons

**TABLE IV-1**

**POPULATION AND QUANTITIES OF WASTE DISPOSED OF AT  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND  
INCINERATION, IN 1989**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>1989 POPULATION</b>	<b>1989 TOTAL WASTE DISPOSED (TONS)</b>
Decatur	10800	7800
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	10800	7800

C. Methods of Meeting Statewide Waste Reduction Goal

The region proposes to meet the goals of the target year by a number of means. Some of these have already begun to be implemented and others are proposed in the near future.

Through the elimination of the 'green boxes' throughout the county, two results have already been achieved. There has been a virtual elimination of 'transient' dumping, that is the use of the green boxes by persons not residing within the county. The traveling public has continued to be served by the retail eating and service station establishments facilities, but the unauthorized dumping by out-of-county residents has ceased. The convenience centers at the three locations have already implemented source reduction/recycling through the diversion of white goods, non-ferrous metals and cardboard objects into segregated dumpsters which are no longer going to the landfill.

Discussions have already commenced with the County's largest industry, Kolpak, to reduce their waste through the use of an incinerator to dispose of pallets and through the placement of a separate container to collect cardboard waste at that source to reduce the volume of waste which heretofore has been disposed of at the landfill. This same strategy will be employed at the other commercial generators within the county in the coming year.

Currently, there has been a history of out of county waste being disposed of at the landfill by private haulers because of the lack of a tipping fee. With the implementation of the scales and a tipping fee (November 1, 1993) there has been a dramatic reduction of this component of the waste stream. These fees will also have some impact on the amount of other commercial waste

which is generated within the county, although due to the lack of historical data, this can not be quantified at this time.

Last, but not least, as has been previously discussed, the county has established a Class IV landfill for the disposal of construction debris and the limited amounts of tree and brush clippings. This site is now monitored and its use will be increased as the new Class I landfill facility is brought on line.

---

E. Ten Year Implementation Schedule

The system, including the new landfill facility, the three convenience centers and the Class IV landfill, are all operational as of June 1, 1994. Educational programs will be implemented in fiscal year 1995. Future programs, thus far not identified, may be implemented at the discretion of the Board.

F. Responsibility

The Board will be solely responsible for the implementation of fees and other policies to achieve these goals. The impact of these strategies will be monitored at the regularly scheduled meetings of the Board based in part on a tabulation of the volume of waste disposed of at the landfill and the reports of recycling and source reduction efforts from the convenience centers.

# **CHAPTER V**

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## **Waste Collection and Transportation**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

**CHAPTER V**  
**WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION**

A. Existing Collection System

At present, the Board has eliminated the 'green boxes' to one location at the landfill. The construction and operation of the convenience centers at the three aforementioned locations have replaced the 'green boxes'. This strategy has effectively placed each center within an ten mile radius of each area of the county not currently served by the municipal collection services offered by the three municipalities.

B. Total Regional Needs

It is believed that with the implementation of the three convenience centers all areas of this rural county have been adequately met. Additionally, as has been previously discussed, there are now two private contractors who have established routes to the unserved collection areas of the county who will increase their service area as the market demand increases.

C. Proposed Expansion Plans

The goals and objectives of the region are to provide adequate service to the citizens of the county without increasing the tax burden unnecessarily. Because of the rural nature of the county and the general socio-economic status of its citizens, it is not anticipated that collection services will dramatically increase beyond those previously stated unless it is undertaken by a private contractor.

At present there are no plans for the purchase of new vehicles other than as replacements for those already in service. While it is not a budgeted item, there has been limited discussion regarding the construction of a baling facility at the new landfill facility. If this were to occur, it would be based at least in part on the import of out-of-region waste and would incorporate both the outside waste and waste transferred from the convenience centers. Simply stated, at this point there is not an adequate volume of waste received to justify the cost of the creation of a baling facility.

Recycling efforts will be conducted at the convenience centers as well as the identification and segregation of problem wastes. Problem wastes will be separated and dealt with based on their composition; i.e. tires will be transported to the landfill where they will be stored and shredded; later they will either be disposed of in the landfill or transferred to approved disposal facilities or waste-to-energy facilities which will be implemented outside the planning region. Due to the fact that the new landfill facility is sited on a 200+ acre tract of land, identifying an adequate storage facility is not perceived to be a significant problem.

#### D. Ten Year Staffing and Training

At present the Cities of Decaturville and Scotts Hill employ collection personnel only part time from within their Public Works staffs. The City of Parsons has three individuals who work full time only on the sanitation collection aspect of their Public Works Department. The county employs 2 people and 2 vehicles for the purpose of collecting waste from the convenience centers. All of these positions are not anticipated to change appreciatively during the next ten years. The three convenience centers each employ two people for a total of six positions. At the present time, the landfill facility is staffed by two individuals full time with additional staff

as required coming from within the County Department of Public Works; e.g. weekends and vacation periods. The implementation of the scales may cause a need for an additional clerical position at the landfill, although presently the data from the landfill operations is transferred on computer disks daily to the county courthouse where records are maintained and billing functions occur. Training of these staff members for the purpose of identification of problem wastes and achieving levels of compliance with any recycling efforts are an ongoing process.

---

E. Ten Year Budget

The ten year budget is as shown on the following two pages.

STAFFING AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1993-2003

EXPENSES	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS</b>											
Director Solid Waste	\$16,137	\$16,782	\$17,454	\$18,152	\$18,878	\$19,633	\$20,418	\$21,235	\$22,085	\$22,968	\$23,887
Clerical	\$8,500	\$8,840	\$9,194	\$9,550	\$10,000	\$10,520	\$11,061	\$11,623	\$12,208	\$12,816	\$13,449
Office Expenses	\$1,500	\$1,530	\$1,561	\$1,592	\$1,624	\$1,656	\$1,689	\$1,723	\$1,757	\$1,793	\$1,828
Instructional Supplies	\$725	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$2,550	\$2,601	\$2,653	\$2,706	\$2,760	\$2,815	\$2,872
Promotional	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,040	\$2,081	\$2,122	\$2,165	\$2,208	\$2,252	\$2,297
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$27,362	\$29,652	\$31,708	\$36,744	\$38,092	\$39,491	\$40,944	\$42,452	\$44,019	\$45,645	\$47,333
<b>LANDFILL</b>											
Construction*	\$500,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Staff Wages	\$28,686	\$29,833	\$31,027	\$32,268	\$33,559	\$34,901	\$36,297	\$37,749	\$39,259	\$40,829	\$42,462
Operation Costs	\$1,500	\$1,530	\$1,561	\$1,592	\$1,624	\$1,656	\$1,689	\$1,723	\$1,757	\$1,793	\$1,828
Equip. Maintenance & Repair	\$36,000	\$36,720	\$37,454	\$38,203	\$38,968	\$39,747	\$40,542	\$41,353	\$42,180	\$43,023	\$43,884
Fuel Costs	\$10,000	\$10,400	\$10,816	\$11,249	\$11,699	\$12,167	\$12,653	\$13,159	\$13,686	\$14,233	\$14,802
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$576,186	\$638,483	\$658,858	\$713,312	\$745,848	\$778,470	\$811,181	\$844,984	\$878,882	\$912,878	\$947,977
* Construction budget for years 1994-2003 is the amount to be escrowed for the construction of the next phase cell.											
<b>CONVENIENCE CENTERS</b>											
<b>Jeanette</b>											
Construction	N/A	\$19,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	N/A	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	N/A	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
<b>Decaturville</b>											
Construction	\$15,500	\$17,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	\$38,500	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	\$5,500	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
<b>Scotts Hill</b>											
Construction	N/A	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	N/A	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	N/A	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$59,500	\$175,485	\$138,488	\$151,184	\$149,081	\$154,687	\$160,510	\$175,559	\$172,842	\$179,369	\$186,150
<b>County Collection Services</b>											
Truck Drivers	\$26,943	\$28,021	\$29,142	\$30,307	\$31,519	\$32,780	\$34,091	\$35,455	\$36,873	\$38,348	\$39,882
Laborers	\$11,960	\$12,438	\$12,936	\$13,453	\$13,992	\$14,551	\$15,133	\$15,739	\$16,368	\$17,023	\$17,704
Other Salaries/Wages	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Equip. Maintenance & Repair	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,240	\$12,485	\$12,734	\$12,989	\$13,249	\$13,514	\$13,784	\$14,060	\$14,341
Other Services	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,120	\$6,242	\$6,367	\$6,495	\$6,624	\$6,757	\$6,892	\$7,030	\$7,171
Diesel Fuel	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$5,200	\$5,408	\$5,624	\$5,849	\$6,083	\$6,327	\$6,580	\$6,843	\$7,117
Gasoline	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,160	\$4,326	\$4,499	\$4,679	\$4,867	\$5,061	\$5,264	\$5,474	\$5,693
Lubricants	\$600	\$600	\$612	\$624	\$637	\$649	\$662	\$676	\$689	\$703	\$717
Tires/tubes	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,060	\$3,121	\$3,184	\$3,247	\$3,312	\$3,378	\$3,446	\$3,515	\$3,585
Other Charges	\$100	\$100	\$105	\$110	\$116	\$122	\$128	\$134	\$141	\$148	\$155
Other Equipment	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$101,603	\$101,159	\$103,574	\$106,078	\$108,673	\$111,362	\$114,150	\$117,041	\$120,037	\$123,144	\$126,365

STAFFING AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1993-2003

EXPENSES	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>CITY COLLECTIONS</b>											
Parsons Collections											
Staff Wages	\$24,598	\$25,582	\$26,605	\$27,669	\$28,776	\$29,927	\$31,124	\$32,369	\$33,664	\$35,011	\$36,411
Operation Costs	\$12,763	\$13,018	\$13,279	\$13,544	\$13,815	\$14,091	\$14,373	\$14,661	\$14,954	\$15,253	\$15,558
Equipment Costs	\$20,848	\$21,265	\$21,690	\$22,124	\$22,567	\$23,018	\$23,478	\$23,948	\$24,427	\$24,915	\$25,414
Decaturville Collections											
Staff Wages	\$12,854	\$13,368	\$13,903	\$14,459	\$15,037	\$15,639	\$16,264	\$16,915	\$17,592	\$18,295	\$19,027
Operation Costs	\$3,046	\$3,107	\$3,169	\$3,232	\$3,297	\$3,363	\$3,430	\$3,499	\$3,569	\$3,640	\$3,713
Equipment Costs	\$5,461	\$5,570	\$5,682	\$5,795	\$5,911	\$6,029	\$6,150	\$6,273	\$6,398	\$6,526	\$6,657
Scotts Hill Collections											
Staff Wages	\$5,046	\$5,248	\$5,458	\$5,676	\$5,903	\$6,139	\$6,385	\$6,640	\$6,906	\$7,182	\$7,469
Operation Costs	\$2,874	\$2,931	\$2,990	\$3,050	\$3,111	\$3,173	\$3,237	\$3,301	\$3,367	\$3,435	\$3,503
Equipment Costs	\$4,080	\$4,162	\$4,245	\$4,330	\$4,416	\$4,505	\$4,595	\$4,687	\$4,780	\$4,876	\$4,973
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$91,570	\$94,251	\$97,020	\$99,880	\$102,834	\$105,885	\$109,037	\$112,293	\$115,657	\$119,133	\$122,726
*****											
<b>TOTAL WASTE MANAGEMENT EXPENSES</b>	\$764,651	\$444,780	\$414,628	\$437,317	\$441,694	\$454,011	\$466,786	\$489,036	\$493,780	\$508,036	\$522,825

REVENUES All revenues derived for the cost of operation and management are from the county and cities' property taxes. Since imposing 'tipping fees' on all private haulers, the volume of non-county collected waste has dropped zero.

# **CHAPTER VI**

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## **Recycling**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

## CHAPTER VI RECYCLING

### A. Regional Needs for Recycling

As has been described previously, Decatur County is a relatively small and rural area with limited financial resources. As such, the waste stream is unique and varies considerably from the national averages. The components of the waste stream which constitute recyclable materials are the same as many of the components found in the national profile, but are found in significantly lower percentages of the waste stream taken as a whole. *what?*

Based on the National Averages information as shown in Table II-4, the following recyclable components of the waste stream for the Base Year Quantity are as follows:

Paper & Cardboard	40.0%	3120.0 tons
Glass	7.0%	546.0 tons
Ferrous Metals	6.5%	507.0 tons
Aluminum	1.4%	109.2 tons
Other Non-ferrous Metals	0.6%	46.8 tons
Plastics	8.0%	624.0 tons
Wood	3.6%	280.8 tons
Yard Waste	17.6%	1372.8 tons
Other	15.3%	1193.4 tons*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7800.0 tons</b>

\* Other represents the other components for which there is no ready recycling market presently available.

Based on this information, 84.7% of the total waste stream is potentially available for recycling, or 6606.6 tons. As has been stated previously, the 'Yard Waste' component is not deemed accurate, although if it were excluded completely, the recyclable portion of the Base Year Quantity would still be in excess of the 25% mandated reduction. This of course assumes that 100% of the recyclable materials were handled in such a fashion, an assumption which will not in all likelihood occur.

It is estimated that 65% of the waste stream is currently being collected and processed by the county through both the single convenience center and the other three 'green boxes'. Once the other convenience centers come on line, 50% of the total waste stream will be processed through the three convenience centers and that of that, through an effective management system, recycling efforts can have a significant impact.

If the following assumptions were to be accepted, then the Regional Goals can be expressed as follows:

Base Year Quantity	100.0%	7,800.0 tons
Recyclable Component	67.1%	5,233.8 tons
Convenience Center Waste	50.0%	3,900.0 tons
Recyclable Component	33.5%	2,616.9 tons
Target Waste Reduction		2,268.8 tons

In order to achieve the Target Waste Reduction, the region will have to achieve 86.7% compliance in its recycling efforts at the convenience centers. This does not take into account any other methods of Source Reduction, Incineration or recycling efforts on the part of the cities or individual industries.

B. Specific Actions

The Regional Goals and Objectives will be to achieve a minimum of 15% reduction of the Base Year Quantity through the institution of the convenience centers and establishing different bins for the recyclable goods. This will equate to 44.7% compliance at the convenience centers.

At the present time the tipping fees established at the landfill are being charged to all customers, including the three cities.<sup>1</sup> This in and of itself should provide an incentive to the cities to cause some means of waste reduction, obviously recycling being one of them. A system of credits is perceived as being one means of achieving compliance with the cities whereby they would receive credits for the materials which they collected and separated (or collected in a customer separated fashion) and transferred to the convenience center. These credits could then offset the cost of the waste tipping fees and therefore minimize the cities' real cost other than the implementation and management of this system. If successful, this same type of system could be imposed on the private haulers and the individual industries where there is a sliding scale of fees based on whether the materials brought to the landfill were culled of the recyclable materials or not.

<sup>1</sup> As of December 1, 1993, due to political pressure, tipping fees are waived for the three cities.

Recycling to be carried out by the cities and individual haulers and industries would most probably occur at the source; i.e. at the individual homes or businesses. It is unlikely that the eventuality of the material being brought to a central processing facility could be financially feasible. If these programs were to implemented over a three year term, then the overall volume of the waste stream could be dramatically reduced and quite possibly achieve the 67.1% waste reduction assuming that all households and businesses within the region complied 100%.

Collection sites will initially be at the three convenience centers. It is perceived that subsequently either these areas will have to be expanded or more likely, that the three cities will establish their own individual collection facilities for the recovered materials. As was previously described, one of the major industries, Kolpak, has already agreed to separate out the cardboard and place it in a separate container which is picked up on a regular basis by a private contractor from Jackson, Tennessee. Similar sites can be set up at the other major industries for like collection sites.

At present there are no plans for a regional processing center; due to the rural nature of the region and the limited volume of materials, it is not judged feasible to implement this type of system, but rather to manage these centers at the local level.

The local systems, although remote from each other, will be coordinated by the Board and therefore be able to cooperatively work with prospective markets for the sale of the recycled materials. Like other regional waste management boards, the Board will work within the guidelines established by the Office of Cooperative Marketing for the effective disposition of the recovered materials.

The county currently seeks any industry which might be interested in locating in Decatur County. There are a variety of grants and tax benefits packages which they have at their disposal to attract new industry. In a like fashion, the Board working with the County Board of Commissioners and the various other state and local agencies, will work in earnest to not only solicit industries which remanufacture products from the recycled portion of the waste stream, but will additionally actively work with any potential concern in locating transfer stations and other methodology which might enhance the reuse of the recycled goods.

Concurrent with the implementation of the recycling activities at the convenience centers, public information and education programs shall be instituted at the local level to bring about the highest level of compliance possible. Specific methods to be employed will be educational programs conducted at the local elementary and secondary schools, public service announcements in the local print and electronic media and through public forums and open meetings of the Board and County Commission.

Initially, the funding for the implementation of the recycling will be as a part of the budget for the operation of the convenience centers. As the service expands to the city collection systems, those costs will be assumed by the cities, presumably through the increase in their operating budgets for the addition of manpower and equipment. As the recycling effort increases and markets are found for these goods, then the recovered materials sales will be returned to the agency responsible for the creation of the product, and likewise, to any private enterprise which engages the effort either on the behalf of an industry or a private hauler. Initially, the payback to the source generator will be a decreased cost of disposal at the landfill due to diminished volume.

All recycled materials will be quantified and those weights will be reported to the state as a part of the region's overall effort to meet the Target Waste Reduction from the Base Year Quantity.

C. Integration of Regional System

In order for the recycling effort to have a regional impact, all aspects of the program must be integrated with a common purpose and goal. The most logical means for this occur will be the coordination of these efforts by the Board. As has been described previously, the Board has been empowered to solicit all forms of funding, through both public grants and private sector contributions to initiate these programs. This shall be in addition to the efforts by the Board to coordinate contracts for the sale of the recycled products and materials.

D. Ten Year Plan

Please see the attached matrix on the following page.

E. Plan Implementation

The responsibility for the implementation of the plan shall rest solely with the Board. The Board shall form an alliance with each of the city governments who shall direct the efforts at the city level through the Public Works Departments and through the County Commission. The relationship with the private sector, i.e. the individual industries, shall be on an individual basis and through the County Industrial Board.

F. Locations

Please see the composite system map as shown in Chapter XI.

ACTION	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03
Subtitle D Class I Landfill	•									
Attended convenience centers	•									
Recycling - white goods*	•									
Recycling - city collection of white goods	•									
Recycling - non-ferrous metals*	•									
Recycling - cardboard/pasteboard*	•									
Separation/storage of tires	•									
Restriction of hazardous waste	•									
Diversion of construction debris to Class IV Landfill	•									
Education programs		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Recycling - plastics*				•						
Recycling - glass*					•					
Recycling - non-ferrous metals**			•							
Recycling - cardboard/pasteboard**			•							
Recycling - plastics**				•						
Recycling - glass**					•					
Baling facility							•			

\* Performed at county owned convenience centers

\*\* Performed curbside by city collection services

Education programs will be introduced in 1995, with expanded programs occurring successive years.

Baling facility is projected only - no firm date has been established.

# **CHAPTER VII**

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## **Composting, Solid Waste Processing, Waste-to-Energy and Incineration Capacity**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

## CHAPTER VII

### COMPOSTING, SOLID WASTE PROCESSING AND INCINERATION

#### A. Regional Needs

As has been described previously, the county as a whole has limited resources and hence the need for incineration to create energy is remote. At present, the largest industry (Kolpak) of the county has proposed the use of an incinerator to reduce the volume of its waste through the burning of broken and unusable pallets.

Being a rural county, very little yard debris is disposed of at the landfill, most of it being composted or not even recognized as waste at the residences; i.e. the rural residents do not concern themselves with elaborate lawn maintenance. The exception to this is tree trimmings and brush which are disposed of along with other inert materials at the Class IV landfill adjoining the county facility.

B. Not Applicable

C. Not Applicable

D. Not Applicable

E. Not Applicable

# **CHAPTER VIII**

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## **Disposal Capacity**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

**CHAPTER VIII**  
**DISPOSAL CAPACITY**

A. Regional Disposal Capacity

As has been described previously, Decatur County has recently completed the construction of a new Class I Landfill Facility (#SNL 20-101-0254) which has been constructed in compliance with EPA Subtitle D regulations. This facility encompasses a 34 acre site and has a design capacity of 1,190,526 cubic yards. Using the state stipulated equation of 1 cubic yard = 4 tons of waste, this equates to 4,762,104 tons, which based on the Target Waste Reduction over the Target Base Year would equal a capacity of over 860 years of use.

$$\frac{1,190,526 \text{ yd}^3}{4} = 297,631 \text{ t} \div 3689 = 86 +$$

*backwards*

B. Protection of Regional Capacity

$$\frac{297,631 \text{ t}}{25 \text{ tpd}} = 11,905 \text{ days} = 43.29 \text{ yrs}$$

*at 25 tpd*  
*a*  
21.6 yrs

Based on the aforementioned capacity, there would seem to be little need for concern over protection of this resource. However, the Board has thus far only constructed a portion of the site and has a capacity to meet the next ten years need effectively. As a part of the creation of tipping fees, the cost of development for the next phase is factored into the cost of disposal. This allows the Board to 'escrow' monies received from the current landfill tipping fees to an account which will provide replacement cost for the construction of the next phase.

If the Board deems it acceptable to accept imported waste at some point in the future, the intention is to charge sufficient fees for the creation of a baling facility and to accept only baled waste which meet the waste reduction intentions of the Board, i.e. only waste which has been reduced through recycling, waste reduction, etc. Waste which comes to the facility

which has not been baled, or has not had the recyclable components removed, will be subject to a surcharge for performance of those functions.

C. Not Applicable

D. Not Applicable

E. Not Applicable

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F. Locations

Please see the composite system map as shown in Chapter XI.

G. Not Applicable

# Calculation of Regional Disposal Needs

To define regional needs, compare projected regional demands for solid waste disposal facilities with the projected regional supply - available and planned capacity to provide this disposal. This comparison should be made for every year in the ten-year planning period.

If the region has formally agreed to accept solid waste from another region as a part of its plan, the estimated quantity of waste to be imported must be added to the regional total demand.

If the region plans to export solid waste to another region, and that region has formally agreed to accept and dispose of the waste, the estimated quantity to be exported may be subtracted from the regional demand.

The projected supply is based on data displayed in Chapter II.E. and Tables II-8 through II-11. The projected demand is based on the analysis in Chapter III, B. and displayed in Table III-2.

Complete Table VIII-1 for each county in the region. Then enter the data from columns 4 or 5 into Table VIII-2, and determine net regional capacity for each projection year.

## 1. Projected Demand and Supply, and Identification of Potential Shortfalls or Surplus in Disposal Capacity.

*2700 tons = 34,670 1989 total*

*Should be Table III - 8*

*Projected quantity ↓*

*Table VIII 8 ↑*

*When 11 counties to which 101 new tons per year*

COUNTY:	TABLE VIII-1				
	TONS PER YEAR				
YEAR	DEMAND: TONS OF WASTE REQUIRING DISPOSAL	SUPPLY: EXISTING & PLANNED CAPACITY	SURPLUS (+)	SHORTFALL (-)	
1993	<del>2676</del> <i>2042</i>	10000 ?	7324		
1994	<del>2968</del> <i>2058</i>	10000 <i>50,000</i>	7032		
1995	<del>3063</del> <i>2052</i>	<i>50,000 - 2968,</i> 10000	6937		
1996	<del>3161</del> <i>2045</i>	10000 <i>etc</i>	6839		
1997	<del>3262</del> <i>2039</i>	10000	6738		
1998	<del>3366</del> <i>2033</i>	10000	6634		
1999	<del>3474</del> <i>2027</i>	10000	6526		
2000	<del>3585</del> <i>2019</i>	10000	6415		
2001	<del>3700</del> <i>2013</i>	10000	6300		
2002	<del>3811</del> <i>2004</i>	10000	6189		
2003	<del>3925</del>	10000	6075		

Chap IV - 7800 T  
 Chap II - 7800 T  
 Chap III - 7800 T  
 Chap IV - 7800 T  
 Chap V - 7800 T  
 Chap VI - 7800 T  
 Chap VII - 7800 T  
 Chap VIII - 7800 T  
 Chap IX - 7800 T  
 Chap X - 7800 T

*Net disposal = 12,722 tons at 25*

*Check if all figures are correct*

2. Regional Disposal Capacity: Potential Shortfalls or Surplus in Projection Years.

In that the region is comprised of only one county, the surpluses expressed in Table VIII-1 is the equivalent of what would be expressed in Table VIII-2.

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# **CHAPTER IX**

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## **Public Information and Education**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

**CHAPTER IX**  
**PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION**

A. Regional Needs for Education

As a means of reducing the waste stream, perhaps the most effective means is through education. With the introduction of the convenience centers, the essence of the need for source reduction has already commenced with the additional effort which has been placed on those residents who take their waste to the centers rather than being able to simply take them to the nearest 'green box'. Additionally, with the limited separation required at the convenience centers, the waste stream has been further reduced through the diversion of white goods, non-ferrous metals and pasteboard products from the waste which goes to the landfill. As has been discussed previously, as the markets come into being, further materials will be separated, such as glass, plastics, etc. In that the county does not have the ability to create these markets, but must rely on outside sources, the need for further reduction in the waste stream is still necessary. Perhaps the best method of achieving this end is through education.

B. Regional Goals and Objectives

Education processes can take many forms. The most simplistic is through the introduction of programs in the local school system. By and large, children are an excellent audience because are receptive to new concepts and further, they will carry the ideas into the home and in turn teach their parents the need for conservation.

The second venue which has been discussed by the Board is through public

information articles which can appear in the local papers. When the latter is tied to the real costs associated with waste disposal, the impact can be much more profound. Since all expenses for the operation of the waste management programs are borne by the residents in the form of property taxes, articles which tie the cost of the waste management to the typical family's waste for a specified period of time can easily demonstrate how source reduction can impact the residents in the form of economic savings.

The third element of the education can occur through the development of programs which can be presented to the public via service organizations (Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, etc.) and other organizations such as the Boy Scouts, church groups, and the Chambers of Commerce for their meetings.

Other means which have been discussed are to incorporate educational materials into a display for presentation to the general public at special events such as the County Fair.

#### Staff and Budget Needs

At this time, the Board has discussed the creation of a single person to handle the daily tasks associated with the management of the region's solid waste, encompassing the existing duties of the current director of Public Works and taking on the additional tasks of managing the education efforts. Once created, this person would report to the Board at their regularly scheduled meetings and would be directed in any additional duties as required. This position does not as yet exist and is only being considered at this time, therefore a staff and budget analysis can not be accurately performed. Funding will be from the general fund out of the Solid Waste monies, here-to-for referred to as the Public Works budget. Evaluation and reporting will be conducted on an ongoing basis in the regular sessions of

the Board.

C. Schedule

It is the goal of the Board to institute changes in the management organization of the Solid Waste Department early in 1995 after six months of operations has occurred. This will provide an opportunity to better evaluate the many changes which have been brought about in the last year, ie, the new landfill facility, the two new convenience centers, etc.

Additionally, the Board recognizes that the county has a general election in November 1994, where, at a minimum, the County Executive will be a new party in that the present individual who holds that post is not seeking reelection. As such, we propose to address this element of the plan in greater detail early in 1995.

# **CHAPTER X**

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## **Problem Wastes**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

## CHAPTER X

### PROBLEM WASTES

#### A. Household Hazardous Waste

Household hazardous waste for the county exists in a limited degree as it would in any community in the U.S. Due to the generally low income levels found in the county, disposable income is not such that a great deal of purchases are made which would contribute to this problem. This same factor does, however, mean that most residents are not cognizant of the factors regarding this problem. Fortunately, given the controls in place with the three monitored convenience centers, segregation and collection of these components will be significantly easier. At present, there are separate bins for other individual components of the waste stream, such as non-ferrous metals, cardboard and white goods. It is the Board's plan that these facilities will be expanded to encompass HHW's and that they can be stored, packaged and disposed of in accordance with the state collection days.

As an integral part of the other education programs which are being developed, the Board will produce information as required to alert residents to the need for compliance with this aspect of the waste stream.

#### B. Waste Tires

At the present time, waste tires are separated at the convenience centers and taken to a storage site at the Class IV landfill site adjoining the Class I landfill facility. Similarly, this site will function as an operational site for the tire shredder when it makes its visits. The frequency of these visits are presently anticipated on a minimum of an annual basis and may occur semi-annually. In that this operation is controlled by the State of Tennessee,

Division of Solid Waste Assistance, the Board finds it very difficult if not impossible to project the frequency or the costs associated with the operation. The shredded by products will be disposed of in an appropriate manner at the landfill until such a time as a market exists for their reclamation.

At this time, the Board was not able to ascertain how many tires were sold in the county in 1993. In that several of the communities within the county lie at the border of the county and may purchase from the larger cities, e.g. Jackson, Lexington, etc., it would be nearly impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate.

As illegal stockpiles are discovered, the Board has directed the county agency which makes the discovery to note its location and the Board will advise the property owner of the requirements that these stockpiles be transferred to the landfill facility for storage and ultimate disposal.

#### C. Waste Oil

At the present time waste oil generated at the various retail centers within the county are recaptured and recycled by the retail establishment. The Board proposes instituting collection barrels at each of the convenience centers and accepting waste oil from individuals who perform such maintenance at their home or business. The availability of this convenience will be incorporated as a part of the overall education process discussed previously.

#### D. Lead Acid Batteries

Lead acid batteries are specifically excluded by notice at the landfill facility. Most retail establishments offer a trade-in value for used lead acid batteries

used in motor vehicles, hence this is not perceived to be a significant problem. Like the waste oil problem waste, the three convenience centers will institute a collection bin for smaller batteries (such as those used in small tools and implements) as well as any unmanaged car batteries and publicize this service in the overall education programs.

#### E. Litter

As described in the District Needs Assessment, Chapter III, the county received a litter grant in the amount of \$17,105 in fiscal year 1991. This money was used to employ private contractors, and to a lesser degree, prisoners, to pick up litter from the major county thoroughfares. Since that time, the county has employed a greater use of prisoners to perform this function as well as recruiting local civic groups in the "Adopt a Highway" program to manage the litter. The Board anticipates the continued use of these resources to manage this aspect of the waste stream.

#### F. Infectious Waste

At the present time, the three major generators of infectious waste have a contract with Waste Management Systems to manage their infectious waste.

#### G. Other Problem Wastes

White goods, pallets and paste board are currently segregated and disposed of separate from the general waste stream as has been previously discussed.

# **CHAPTER XI**

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## **Implementation: Schedule, Staffing and Funding**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

## CHAPTER XI

### IMPLEMENTATION: SCHEDULE, STAFFING AND FUNDING

#### A. System Definition

In essence, the Decatur County Municipal Solid Waste Region is a one county region which has taken significant steps towards the management of its solid waste. The region is managed by a seven member board which has already enacted broad portions of its management plan. The county is currently served by three fully staffed convenience centers in addition to the three urban areas within the county which provide collection services.

At the present time, the three convenience centers have been structured to cause the separation of waste into three recoverable material classifications (white goods, cardboard and non-ferrous metals). In addition, the county has been able to successfully redirect construction debris and pallets into a Class IV facility to further reduce its waste disposal into the Class I landfill facility.

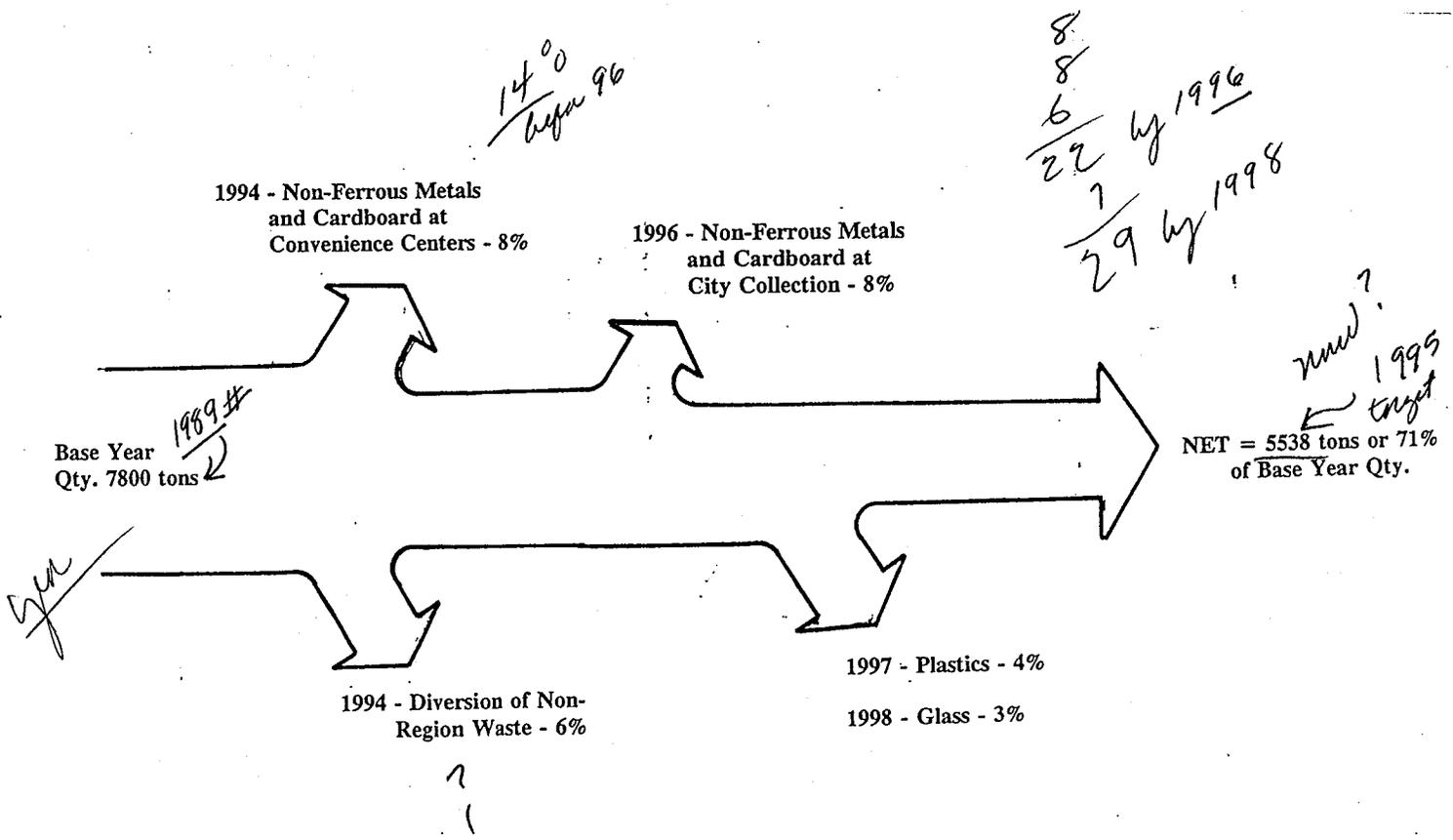
This same method is now being utilized for the further separation of waste tires and lead-acid batteries from the waste stream, and will be utilized in the near future for removal of HHW's from the waste stream as well. These items are also being restricted through the city collection services who are refusing to collect them in their general collection duties.

The convenience centers also afford the Board with the means of diverting other recyclable goods from the waste stream as well. As markets for recyclable glass and plastics come into being, those items also can be collected separately from the general waste stream. In a like fashion, it is anticipated that the cities will also be able to offer limited curbside recycling

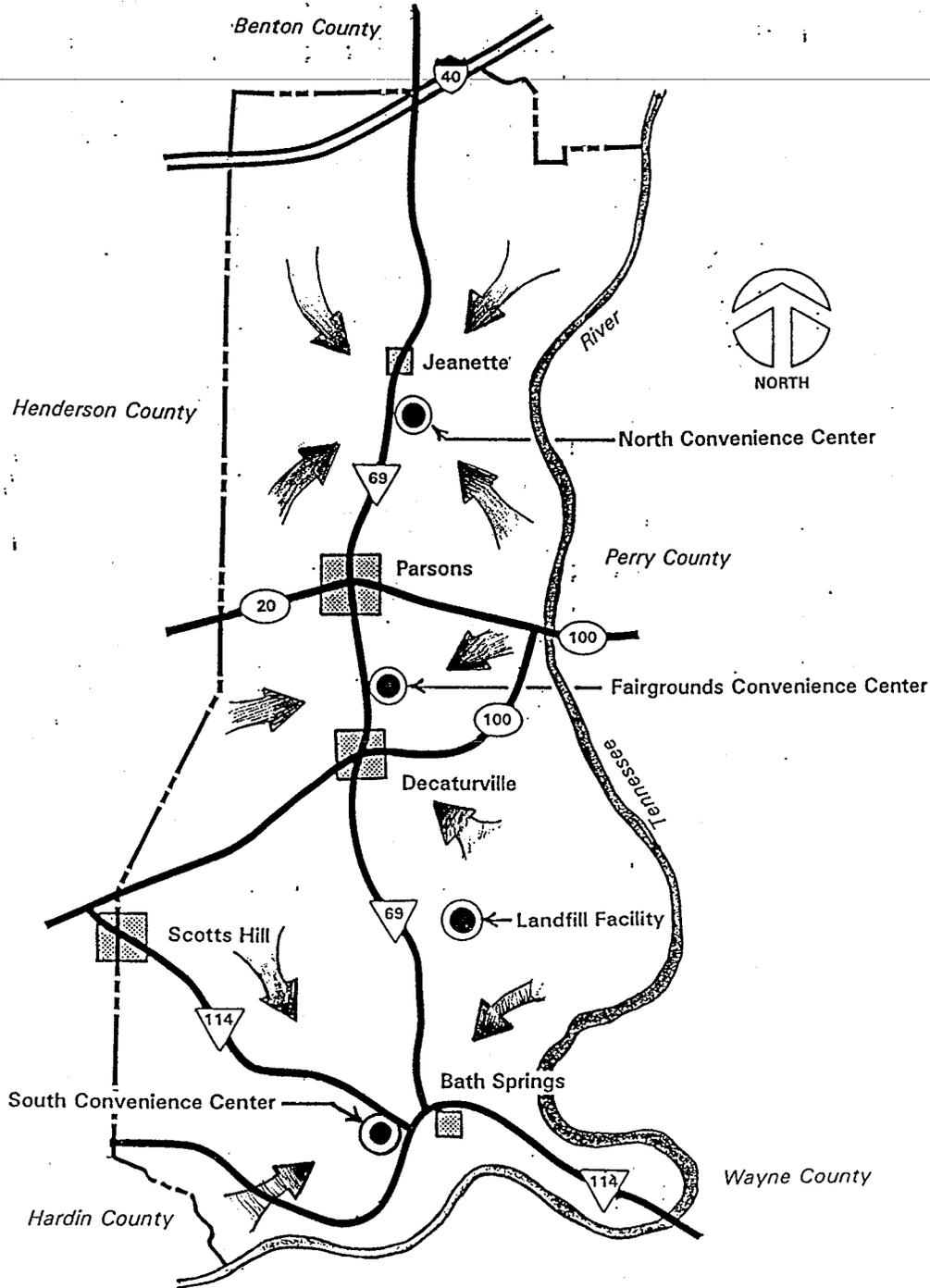
at such a time as there is a financial incentive to do so. As the real costs of owning and operating the landfill are realized, the Board will have to institute programs which make such measures financially conducive.

The final component of the solid waste management system which the Board oversees are the two landfills which it operates at its Bob's Landing Road site. An existing Class IV site and a newly constructed Class I facility offer the county and unrestricted point of disposal, but one which they review as probably the single greatest resource which they maintain. As such, plans have already been discussed which would create a balefill and further the life expectancy of the Class I facility.

Based on the information provided previously and utilizing the national averages, the following diagram has been prepared to show the proportional flow.



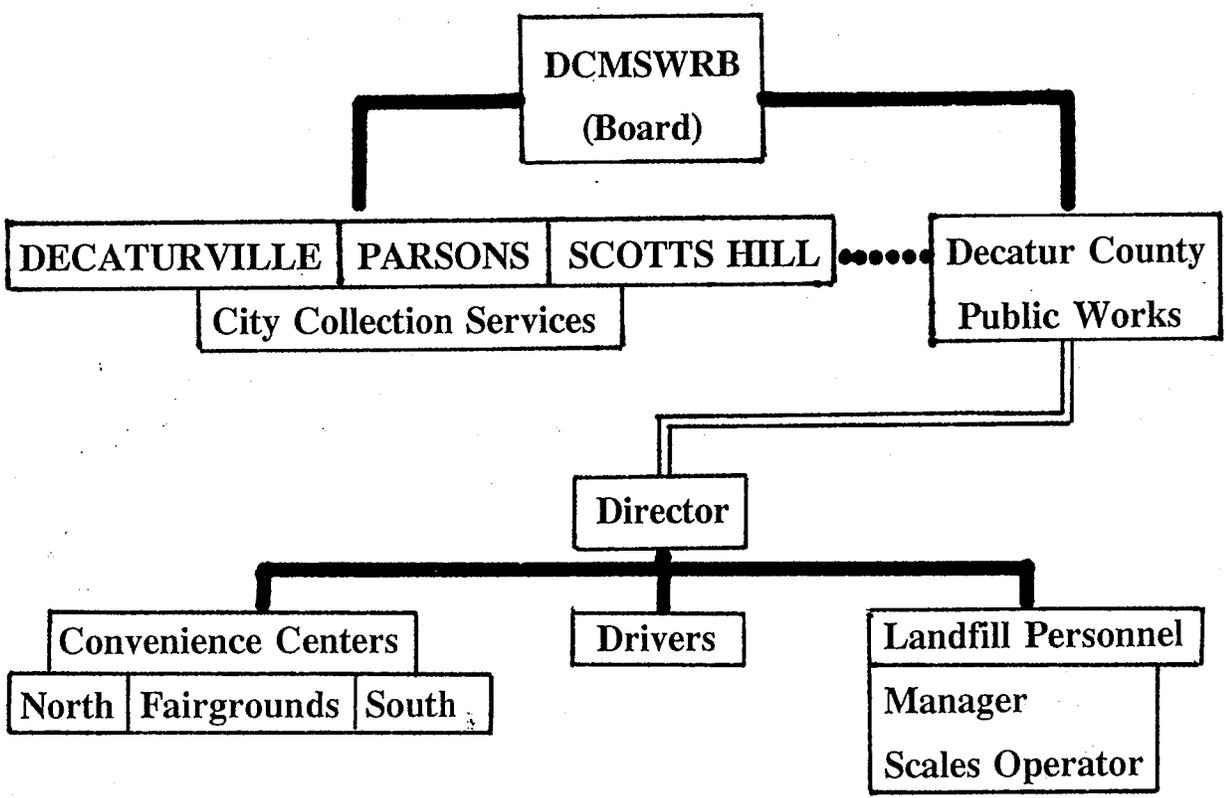
Based on the information provided in Chapter I, the elements of the system have already been established and are in place (please see attached map showing the facilities). Because the area is a single county region, waste is not being either imported or exported, with the exception of the waste from Scotts Hill which is bisected by the Decatur/Henderson County line. The waste from the three principal cities, Decaturville, Scotts Hill and Parsons is collected by the city. The balance of the county is served by the three convenience centers and waste flow is projected accordingly.



*a collection system -  
 It shows nothing  
 of class I LF -  
 which is IV?*

*how it really runs from agencies*

The authority of the Decatur County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board is the sole governing body for the management of the solid waste for the county. Funding does come from the general fund, but non-compliance by the Board or the county court with any provision of the management of the system would result in action taken against the county as a whole, primarily through the return of local sales tax revenue. This in essence serves to reinforce the position of the Board as the only authority and diminishes the chance that the county legislative body could effectively act against the rules established by the Board. The Institutional structure of the Board and the current public works department is as follows:



As has previously been described, the present Director of Public Works for Decatur County will ultimately evolve into a position of a manager who will direct the day-to-day operations of the existing facilities and services as well as taking on the additional responsibilities of managing the education and recycling efforts. This change is anticipated to be made early in 1995 and may involve the hiring of additional individuals as well.

*Wow!*

## B. Implementation Schedule

Based on the information available at this time, the county shall have in place by June 1, 1994 the following base requirements of the Solid Waste Act of 1991.

- An approved Subtitle D Class I landfill.
- An approved Class IV landfill.
- The elimination of all 'green boxes' from the county and hence all unattended dumping sites.
- Attended convenience centers within a ten mile radius of all areas of the county.
- Separation facilities at the three convenience centers for white goods, cardboard and non ferrous metals; this also provides the opportunity for the separation of tires, lead-acid batteries and other restricted wastes.

In addition to these items, plans are now being made to implement an education program, enhanced recycling efforts and continued cooperative programs to reduce source waste from the industries within the county. The greatest effort to be made at this point is to involve to a greater degree the three cities collection services such that they can begin to implement separation and recycling efforts at the curbside collection points. The Board has thus far not made any decisions as to the means of achieving this end.

Because of the progress made thus far, the county has already achieved a 25% reduction in the overall waste disposed of based on the base year quantity. This is presented in greater detail in Chapter IV of this document. The goals of the Board and its time table are summarized in the attached table.

ACTION	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03
Subtitle D Class I Landfill	•									
Attended convenience centers	•									
Recycling - white goods*	•									
Recycling - city collection of white goods	•									
Recycling - non-ferrous metals*	•									
Recycling - cardboard/pasteboard*	•									
Separation/storage of tires	•									
Restriction of hazardous waste	•									
Diversion of construction debris to Class IV Landfill	•									
Education programs		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Recycling - plastics*				•						
Recycling - glass*					•					
Recycling - non-ferrous metals**			•							
Recycling - cardboard/pasteboard**			•							
Recycling - plastics**				•						
Recycling - glass**					•					
Baling facility							•			

\* Performed at county owned convenience centers

\*\* Performed curbside by city collection services

Education programs will be introduced in 1995, with expanded programs occurring successive years.

Baling facility is projected only - no firm date has been established.

C. Staffing and Training

At the present time, there are the following divisions and staff for each:

MANAGEMENT	Director of Public Works.	1
COLLECTION	Two vehicles with a single driver assigned to each.	2
CONVENIENCE CENTERS	Each center employs two employees for a total of six full time employees.	6

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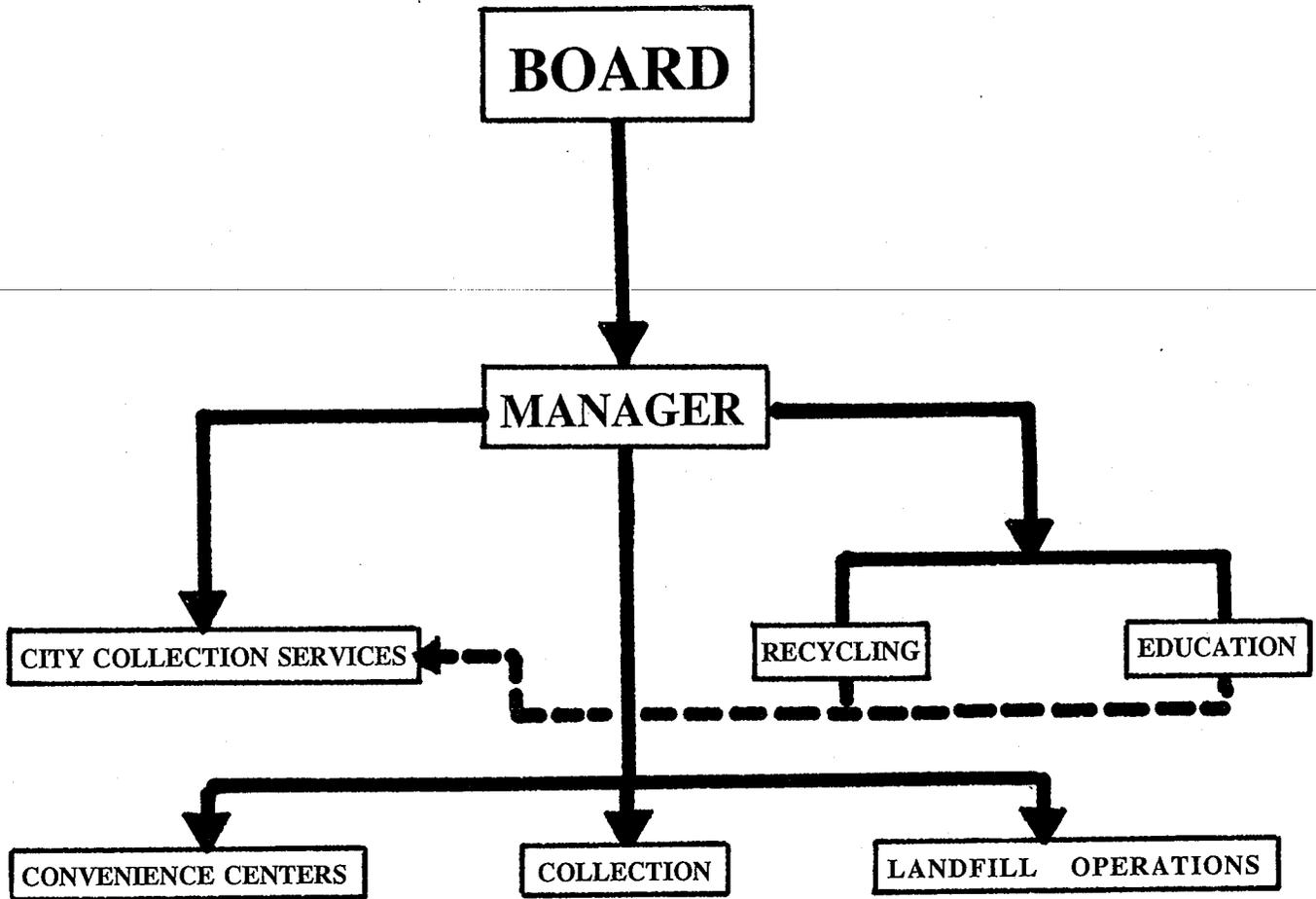
LANDFILL	A full time Manager and a scales operator.	2
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2  
---  
11+

The above staff is also supplemented from time to time with private subcontractors and trustees from the county jail. All positions will be trained to recognize problem wastes and will be certified by the end of fiscal year 1995.

At this time the Board does not foresee the need for any additional staff within the planning horizon. The only change which is anticipated at this time is a restructuring of the Management Division. Most probably a modification of the duties of the Director of Public Works will be made to become more of a true management position. This individual will oversee all aspects of the Solid Waste Management for the county and report directly to the Board. The Board hopes to define the job description into a person who will also undertake the education and recycling efforts as well as interfacing with the city collection services for the three municipal systems already in place. Until such a time as this change is made, the Board has not concluded whether this position will be handled by a single individual or will require additional staff. This information is illustrated in the attached chart.

Organizational chart for Decatur County Municipal Solid Waste District:



D. Budget

Attached is a copy of the proposed costs of the system and its operation. The salary and wage costs have been adjusted to allow for an inflation factor of 4% annually and other costs reflect a 2% annual increase. The administrative costs have also been increased at varying rates for new categories. Because the county has already implemented all of its major improvements, no additional improvements are planned, with the exception of a possible baling facility which would be implemented on the acceptance of out of county waste. Should this event occur, the cost of the baling facility will be factored into the charges imposed for the acceptance of out of county waste in that those charges will pay for the facility. No other bonds, grants or other forms of financing are planned at this time.

The costs of collection, operation and maintenance are proposed to come from the general fund, just as the costs of construction and development of the current (new) facilities have been paid. This is not to say that if the State were to offer additional grants that the Board would not make application for them if the events dictate this.

STAFFING AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1993-2003

EXPENSES	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS</b>											
Director Solid Waste	\$16,137	\$16,782	\$17,454	\$18,152	\$18,878	\$19,633	\$20,418	\$21,235	\$22,085	\$22,968	\$23,887
Clerical	\$8,500	\$8,840	\$9,194	\$12,500	\$13,000	\$13,520	\$14,061	\$14,623	\$15,208	\$15,816	\$16,449
Office Expenses	\$1,500	\$1,530	\$1,561	\$1,592	\$1,624	\$1,656	\$1,689	\$1,723	\$1,757	\$1,793	\$1,828
Instructional Supplies	\$725	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$2,550	\$2,601	\$2,653	\$2,706	\$2,760	\$2,815	\$2,872
Promotional	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,040	\$2,081	\$2,122	\$2,165	\$2,208	\$2,252	\$2,297
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$27,362	\$29,652	\$31,708	\$36,744	\$38,092	\$39,491	\$40,944	\$42,452	\$44,019	\$45,645	\$47,333
<b>LANDFILL</b>											
Construction*	\$500,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Staff Wages	\$28,686	\$29,833	\$31,027	\$32,268	\$33,559	\$34,901	\$36,297	\$37,749	\$39,259	\$40,829	\$42,462
Operation Costs	\$1,500	\$1,530	\$1,561	\$1,592	\$1,624	\$1,656	\$1,689	\$1,723	\$1,757	\$1,793	\$1,828
Equip. Maintenance & Repair	\$36,000	\$36,720	\$37,454	\$38,203	\$38,968	\$39,747	\$40,542	\$41,353	\$42,180	\$43,023	\$43,884
Fuel Costs	\$10,000	\$10,400	\$10,816	\$11,249	\$11,699	\$12,167	\$12,653	\$13,159	\$13,686	\$14,233	\$14,802
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$576,186	\$138,483	\$140,858	\$143,312	\$145,848	\$148,470	\$151,181	\$153,984	\$156,882	\$159,878	\$162,977

\* Construction budget for years 1994-2003 is the amount to be escrowed for the construction of the next phase cell.

CONVENIENCE CENTERS

<b>Jeanette</b>											
Construction	N/A	\$19,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	N/A	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	N/A	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
<b>Decaturville</b>											
Construction	\$15,500	\$17,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	\$38,500	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	\$5,500	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
<b>Scotts Hill</b>											
Construction	N/A	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Wages	N/A	\$38,885	\$40,440	\$42,058	\$43,740	\$45,490	\$47,310	\$49,202	\$51,170	\$53,217	\$55,345
Operation Costs	N/A	\$5,610	\$5,722	\$5,837	\$5,953	\$6,072	\$6,194	\$6,318	\$6,444	\$6,573	\$6,704
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$59,500	\$175,485	\$138,488	\$151,184	\$149,081	\$154,687	\$160,510	\$175,559	\$172,842	\$179,369	\$186,150

County Collection Services

<b>Truck Drivers</b>											
Laborers	\$26,943	\$28,021	\$29,142	\$30,307	\$31,519	\$32,780	\$34,091	\$35,455	\$36,873	\$38,348	\$39,882
Other Salaries/Wages	\$11,960	\$12,438	\$12,936	\$13,453	\$13,992	\$14,551	\$15,133	\$15,739	\$16,368	\$17,023	\$17,704
Equip. Maintenance & Repair	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Other Services	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,240	\$12,485	\$12,734	\$12,989	\$13,249	\$13,514	\$13,784	\$14,060	\$14,341
Diesel Fuel	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,120	\$6,242	\$6,367	\$6,495	\$6,624	\$6,757	\$6,892	\$7,030	\$7,171
Gasoline	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$5,200	\$5,408	\$5,624	\$5,849	\$6,083	\$6,327	\$6,580	\$6,843	\$7,117
Lubricants	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,160	\$4,326	\$4,499	\$4,679	\$4,867	\$5,061	\$5,264	\$5,474	\$5,693
Tires/tubes	\$600	\$600	\$612	\$624	\$637	\$652	\$668	\$689	\$703	\$717	\$733
Other Charges	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,060	\$3,121	\$3,184	\$3,247	\$3,312	\$3,378	\$3,446	\$3,515	\$3,585
Other Equipment	\$100	\$100	\$105	\$110	\$116	\$122	\$128	\$134	\$141	\$148	\$155
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$101,603	\$101,159	\$103,574	\$106,078	\$108,673	\$111,362	\$114,150	\$117,041	\$120,037	\$123,144	\$126,365

STAFFING AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1993-2003

EXPENSES	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>CITY COLLECTIONS</b>											
Parsons Collections											
Staff Wages	\$24,598	\$25,582	\$26,605	\$27,669	\$28,776	\$29,927	\$31,124	\$32,369	\$33,664	\$35,011	\$36,411
Operation Costs	\$12,763	\$13,018	\$13,279	\$13,544	\$13,815	\$14,091	\$14,373	\$14,661	\$14,954	\$15,253	\$15,558
Equipment Costs	\$20,848	\$21,265	\$21,690	\$22,124	\$22,567	\$23,018	\$23,478	\$23,948	\$24,427	\$24,915	\$25,414
Decaturville Collections											
Staff Wages	\$12,854	\$13,368	\$13,903	\$14,459	\$15,037	\$15,639	\$16,264	\$16,915	\$17,592	\$18,295	\$19,027
Operation Costs	\$3,046	\$3,107	\$3,169	\$3,232	\$3,297	\$3,363	\$3,430	\$3,499	\$3,569	\$3,640	\$3,713
Equipment Costs	\$5,461	\$5,570	\$5,682	\$5,795	\$5,911	\$6,029	\$6,150	\$6,273	\$6,398	\$6,526	\$6,657
Scotts Hill Collections											
Staff Wages	\$5,046	\$5,248	\$5,458	\$5,676	\$5,903	\$6,139	\$6,385	\$6,640	\$6,906	\$7,182	\$7,469
Operation Costs	\$2,874	\$2,931	\$2,990	\$3,050	\$3,111	\$3,173	\$3,237	\$3,301	\$3,367	\$3,435	\$3,503
Equipment Costs	\$4,080	\$4,162	\$4,245	\$4,330	\$4,416	\$4,505	\$4,595	\$4,687	\$4,780	\$4,876	\$4,973
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$91,570	\$94,251	\$97,020	\$99,880	\$102,834	\$105,885	\$109,037	\$112,293	\$115,657	\$119,133	\$122,726
*****											
<b>TOTAL WASTE MANAGEMENT EXPENSES</b>	\$764,651	\$444,780	\$414,628	\$437,317	\$441,694	\$454,011	\$466,786	\$489,036	\$493,780	\$508,036	\$522,825

REVENUES ALL revenues derived for the cost of operation and management are from the county and cities' property taxes. Since imposing 'tipping fees' on all private haulers, the volume of non-county collected waste has dropped zero.

## **CHAPTER XII**

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### **Allocation of Implementation Responsibilities: Plan Adoption and Submission**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

## CHAPTER XII

### ALLOCATION OF IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES: PLAN ADOPTION AND SUBMISSION

A. One County Region

Attached in the appendices are the enactment legislation which established the Board and describe its duties, responsibilities and authority. Due to time constraints, the plan will not be reviewed by the county court (commission) until after submittal to the State Division of Solid Waste Assistance for review. This information will be forwarded at such a time as it becomes available.

B. Multi-County Region

Not Applicable

C. Solid Waste Authority

The Decatur County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board was created on November 30, 1992. Its endorsement of this plan is attached in the appendix.

D. Local Planning Commission Review

Not Applicable

# **PART III**

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## **APPENDICES**

**DECATUR COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLAN  
JUNE 1994**

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
APPROVING SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD

WHEREAS, the Decatur County Landfill Board approved a resolution requiring a Solid Waste Region Planning Board be appointed whereby to comply with the Solid Waste Act of 1991.

WHEREAS, terms of the seven member board is required to be staggered, the following appointments and terms are recommended as follows: Bobby Goodman representing the city of Decaturville, Leroy Rushing representing the city of Parsons, and Ed Tomlin representing the city of Scotts Hill, all to serve six (6) year terms, Glenn Brasher and Larry Box two (2) year terms, Vernon Adkisson and Larry Creasy four (4) year terms.

NOW , THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Decatur County Landfill Board in accordance with a previous resolution, these names be approved to serve on the planning board.

Passed January 18 1993.

Chairman County Commission

Bennie F. Yarbwo

Attested:

R. S. Montgomery  
County Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2  
A RESOLUTION  
CREATING DECATUR COUNTY'S  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE  
PLANNING REGION

WHEREAS, the adoption of the Subtitle D landfill regulations by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and companion regulations adopted by the Tennessee Solid Waste Control Board will impact on both the cost and method of disposal of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, at the urging and support of a coalition of local government, environmental, commercial and industrial leaders, the 97th Tennessee General Assembly enacted T.C.A. Section 68-211-801 et seq. titled "Solid Waste management act of 1991"; and

WHEREAS, with the view that better planning for solid waste will help control the additional cost that will be imposed by the new landfill regulations, help protect the environment, provide and improve solid waste management system, better utilize our natural resources, and promote the education of the citizens of Tennessee in the areas of solid waste management including the need for and desirability of reduction and minimization of solid waste, local governments in Tennessee supported and worked for the passage of this Act; and

WHEREAS, one of the stated public policies of this Act is to institute and maintain a comprehensive, integrated, statewide program for solid waste management; and

WHEREAS, as per T.C.A. Section 68-211-881, the nine development districts in the State of Tennessee have completed a district needs assessment which are inventories of the solid waste systems in Tennessee; and

WHEREAS, Decatur County's Board of County Commissioners has given consideration to the needs assessment prepared by the Southwest Tennessee Development District; and

WHEREAS, T.C.A. Section 68-21-813, requires that counties in the State of Tennessee form municipal solid waste regions no later than December 12, 1992; and

WHEREAS, the Act's stated preference is the formation of multi-county regions with counties having the option of forming single or multi-county municipal solid waste regions; and

WHEREAS, the State of Tennessee will provide grant monies of varying amounts to single county, two county, and three or more county municipal solid waste regions to assist these regions in developing their municipal solid waste regions plans; and

WHEREAS, the primary and prevailing purpose of the municipal solid waste regions is the preparation of municipal solid waste regions plans which among other requirements must identify how each region will reduce its solid waste disposal per capita by twenty-five percent (25%) by December 31, 1995, and a planned capacity assurance of its disposal needs for a ten (10) year period; and

WHEREAS, the development of a municipal solid waste regional plan that results in the most cost effective and efficient management of municipal solid waste is in the best interest of the citizens of Decatur County.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the County Commission of Decatur County, Tennessee, acting pursuant to T.C.A. Section 68-211-801 et seq., that there is hereby established a Municipal Solid Waste Region for and by Decatur County, Tennessee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. Section 68-211-801 et seq., that the County Commission of Decatur County, Tennessee finds and determines that Decatur County shall be and shall constitute a single county municipal solid waste region due to the following: It is the will of the Citizens of Decatur County to remain a single entity in collection and disposal of Solid Waste, and to be the sole operator of a public landfill located and permitted in Decatur County, Tennessee, and to control the flow of non-hazardous solid waste into the County for disposal in said public landfill.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. Section 68-211-813 (b) (1), a Municipal Solid Waste Region Board is hereby established to administer the activities of this Region, and shall be called the Decatur County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board (hereinafter called "DCMSWRB"); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the DCMSWRB shall consist of 7 board members. The Decatur County Executive shall serve as an ex-officio member thereof; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. Section 68-211-813 (b) (1), the 7 Board members shall be appointed as follows: The County Executive shall appoint 4 Board members for Decatur County, which appointments shall be approved by the County Commission of Decatur County; The Mayors of the City of Parsons, the Town of Decaturville, and The Town of Scotts Hill, shall each appoint 1 Board member who shall be approved by the respective governing bodies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that members of the Board of the DCMSWRB shall each serve a six (6) year term except that in order to stagger the terms thereof, 2 of the initial members appointed by the County Executive shall serve for a period of two (2) years, and 2 of the initial members appointed by the County Executive shall serve for a period of four (4) years. The County Executive shall specify the term to which each initial member is appointed. The Board members appointed by the Mayors of Parsons, Decaturville, and Scotts Hill shall each serve a full six year term; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the DCMSWRB shall have all powers and duties as granted it by T.C.A. Section 68-211-813 et seq. and in addition, in the performance of its duty to produce a municipal solid waste region plan, it shall be empowered to utilize existing Decatur County governmental personnel, to employ or contract with persons, private consulting firms, and/or governmental, quasi-governmental, and public entities and agencies and to utilize Decatur County's services, facilities and records in completing this task; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that at the DCMSWRB initial organization meeting it shall select from its members a chair, vice-chair, and secretary and shall cause the establishment of a municipal solid waste advisory committee whose membership shall be chosen by the Board and whose duties are to assist and advise the Board; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the DCMSWRB, in furtherance of its duty to produce a municipal solid waste region plan, is authorized to apply for and receive funds from the State of Tennessee, the federal government, Decatur County, the City of Decaturville, the City of Parsons and the City of Scotts Hill and donations and grants from private corporations and foundations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the DCMSWRB, will strive to coalesce with other municipal solid waste regions, to maximize education, collection, recycling and disposal of solid waste; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the DCMSWRB, will plan in conjunction with other regions and Counties contiguous to the boundaries of the DCMSWRB so as to encourage multi-county planning and make possible late mergers of smaller regions into larger regions if so desired; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Decatur County shall receive, disburse and act as the fiscal agent for the administration of the funds of the Municipal Solid Waste Region and the DCMSWRB; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that after passage of this Resolution and before December 31, 1992, the County Clerk of Decatur County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Tennessee State Planning Office.

RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF DECATUR COUNTY, TENNESSEE, this 30<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1992, the welfare of the citizens of Decatur County requiring it.

Sponsor:

Danny Roberts  
County Commissioner

Attest:

R. S. Montgomery  
Decatur County Clerk

Approved:

Bennie E. Yarbrow  
Decatur County Executive

Approved as to form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Decatur County Attorney

SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD

Vernon Adkisson  
Route 3  
Decaturville, TN 38329

Bobby Goodman  
Highway 69  
Decaturville, TN 38329

Larry Van Box  
Route 1  
Darden, TN 38328

Leroy Rushing, Chairman  
503 West 3rd Street  
Parsons, TN 38363

Glenn Brasher  
Route 1  
Decaturville, TN 38329

Ed Tomlin  
Route 2 Box 234  
Scotts Hill, TN 38374

Larry Creasy  
Route 1  
Parsons, TN 38363

MEMORANDUM

RE: DECATUR COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD

TO: VERNON ADKISSON  
LARRY BOX  
GLENN BRASHER  
LARRY CREASY  
BOBBY GOODMAN  
LEROY RUSHING  
ED TOMLIN

FROM: BENNIE F. YARBRO  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE & CHAIRMAN OF COUNTY COMMISSION  
EX OFFICIO

The Decatur County Commission met Monday, January 18th and confirmed the above persons to serve on the Solid Waste Planning Board.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the resolution passed by the Commissioners which states the names and terms of each member.

I would like to take the liberty to set an organizational meeting for 6:00 PM, January 28, 1993 at the courthouse.

We will have a representative from the Kevin Tucker engineering firm present to help with any questions you might have.

Thanks again for agreeing to serve on this board.

Yours truly,



Bennie F. Yarbrow

BFY/am

cc: Jimmy Kelley  
Chairman Pro tem

DECATUR COUNTY PLANNING BOARD  
JANUARY 28, 1993

The Decatur County Planning Committee met for the first time  
January 28, 1993.

Members Present: Larry Box  
Larry Creasey  
Glenn Brasher  
Bobby Goodman  
Leroy Rushing  
Ed Tomlin

Absent: Vernon Adkisson

Also Present: Bennie Yarbrow - County Executive  
Jimmy Kelley - Chairman Pro-Tem  
Kevin Tucker - Engineer

For the purpose of organizing, County Executive Bennie Yarbrow  
called the meeting to order.

Made a few opening comments and proceeded to hold election of  
officers.

Elected Were: Chairman - Leroy Rushing  
Vice Chairman - Larry Box  
Secretary & Treasurer - Bobby Goodman

The main topic of discussion was on the permitting and construction  
of the new landfill and the acceptance of household waste from Wayne  
and Hardin Counties.

A plan for meeting state regulations on convenience center was  
discussed. Ed Tomlin made a motion which was seconded by Larry Box  
to consolidate dumpsters to centrally locate spots namely Fairgrounds,  
Jeanette, and Dunbar.

All Voted Aye.

Meeting adjourned.

DECATUR COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLANNING COMMITTEE  
AUGUST 24, 1993

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MINUTES

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Met and reviewed Solid Waste Plan. No action was taken.

PLANNING COMMITTEE  
OCTOBER 15, 1993

Present: Rushing, Brasher, Creasy, Tomlin, Box, Goodman and  
Kelley Chairman Pro Tem

Discussed landfill and convenience center. Main object for the  
committee is to adopt a fee system for garbage received at the landfill.

Agreed to meet November 1, 1993.

Motion by Tomlin. Second by Goodman to adjourn.

DECATUR COUNTY SOLID WASTE  
PLANNING COMMITTEE  
NOVEMBER 1, 1993

Decatur County's Solid Waste Authority Committee met at the Decatur County Courthouse on November 1, 1993 at 6:00 p.m.

Present: Chairman Leroy Rushing  
Bobby Goodman  
Vernon Adkisson  
Larry Creasy  
Larry Box  
Glenn Brasher

Absent: Ed Tomlin

Chairman Rushing called the meeting to order and welcomed members to the meeting. Also welcomed guests Don Moore and Paul Ward.

The chairman gave the guest the floor to express their concerns. These being what rules and charges would be expected from the committee for a service they are providing for the citizens of Decatur County for garbage pick-up.

After discussion, the committee advised them as rule and guidelines were developed by the committee they would be informed.

The main order was to set some temporary rates to be charged at the landfill when the scales are in and working and dumping starts in the new cell at the landfill.

Charges will be in the interim as follows:

Household garbage: 1-100 lb. - No Charge  
100-500 lb. - Min. Charge \$7.50  
500 & Up lb. - \$30.00 per ton  
or 1.5¢ per lb.

Commercial Haulers: 100-500 lb. - Min. Charge \$7.50  
500 & Up lb. - \$40.00 per ton  
or 2¢ per lb.

Motion by Brasher seconded by Box to approve rates. All voted Aye.

Committee agreed to meet with the city of Clifton to discuss taking some of their waste. Meeting to be held at Clifton's discretion.

Motion by Creasy seconded by Box to adjourn.

**SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY**  
**12/6/93**

THE SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY COMMITTEE MET DECEMBER 6, 1993 AT THE DECATUR COUNTY COURTHOUSE WITH FIVE MEMBERS PRESENT AND TWO GUEST.

PRESENT:

LEROY RUSHING  
ED TOMLIN  
VERNON ADKISSON  
GLENN BRASHER  
LARRY CREASY

ABSENT:

LARRY BOX  
BOBBY GOODMAN

GUEST:

DECATURVILLE MAYOR GERALD BUCHANAN  
SCOTTS HILL MAYOR DAVID RHODES

THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY CHAIRMAN LEROY RUSHING AT 7:00 P.M.

A MOTION WAS MADE BY VERNON ADKISSON AND SECONDED BY ED TOMLIN TO PUT THE FEE STRUCTURE FOR PAYMENT OF THE LANDFILL OPERATION ON THE FLOOR FOR DISCUSSION.

AFTER A LENGTHY DISCUSSION VERNON ADKISSON MADE A MOTION THAT ALL DECATUR COUNTY'S GARBAGE BE PAID FOR BY COUNTY FUNDS AND THAT COMMERCIAL HAULERS BE REQUIRED TO PAY THE REGULAR FEES BEGINNING DECEMBER 13, 1993. THE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY ED TOMLIN. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

MOTION BY ADKISSON SECONDED BY CREASY TO PUT THE FOUR OPTIONS FOR FUNDING BEFORE THE COUNTY COMMISSION AT THE JANUARY REGULAR MEETING.

OPTIONS INCLUDE:

RAISING PROPERTY TAXES 21.5 CENTS  
USING 8 CENTS OF THE SEVERANCE TAX  
INSTITUTING A \$4.00 PER HOUSEHOLD USER FEE  
CHARGING EVERY LOAD ENTERING LANDFILL ON A PER LOAD BASIS.

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

MOTION BY BRASHER SECONDED BY CREASY TO ADJOURN.

ALL VOTED AYE.

DECATUR COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY  
COMMITTEE MEETING  
FEBRUARY 14, 1994

The Decatur County Solid Waste Authority met with 6 members present.

PRESENT: Leroy Rushing  
Bobby Goodman  
Ed Tomlin  
Vernon Adkisson  
Larry Creasy  
Glen Brasher

ABSENT: Larry Box

Motion was made by Ed Tomlin seconded by Larry Creasy to charge the City of Scotts Hill \$25.00 per ton for two-thirds of the waste they dump at the Decatur County Landfill.

All voted aye.

This billing should start March 1, 1994. Please send the Mayor a letter to this effect.

Motion by Glenn Brasher seconded by Vernon Adkisson to purchase two acres of land from Ralph Newman for a convenient center site in the south end of the county for a price of \$2,500.00.

Passed unanimously.

Motion to adjourn.

**MINUTES**  
**DECATUR COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLANNING COMMITTEE**  
**MARCH 8, 1994**

Met and reviewed Solid Waste Plan. No action was taken.

DECATUR COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY  
MEETING

MAY 10, 1994

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

- LEROY RUSHING
- GLENN BRASHER
- ED TOMLIN
- BOBBY GOODMAN
- LARRY CREASY

Chairman Leroy Rushing called the meeting to order and presented the ten year solid waste plan to the committee.

Motion by Larry Creasy, seconded by Bobby Goodman to accept plan as presented.

Passed Unanimously

Discussed changes at the landfill

Motion by Glenn Brasher and seconded by Ed Tomlin to adjourn.

DECATUR COUNTY SOLID WASTE BOARD  
MEETING  
JUNE 23, 1994

Members Present: Leroy Rushing, Vernon Adkisson, Ed Tomlin, and Glenn Brasher.

Guests: Bob Haemmerlein and Bennie Yarbrow

- 
- Motion by Tomlin seconded by Adkisson to approve the final draft of the solid waste plan.
    - All voted Aye.
  - Motion by Tomlin seconded by Brasher to adjourn.
    - All voted Aye.

**Bennie F. Yarbro**  
**Decatur County Executive**

P. O. BOX 488  
DECATURVILLE, TENNESSEE 38329  
901-852-2131

June 27, 1994

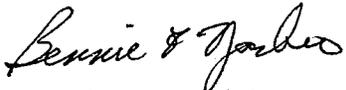
Attn: Bob Haemmerlein  
Kevin Tucker Design Group  
4544 Harding Road, Suite 206  
Nashville, TN 37205

Dear Bob:

On June 23, 1994 the Decatur County Solid Waste Region Board met and approved the ten year solid waste plan. A copy of the minutes are enclosed.

Should you have any questions or need additional information please call.

Sincerely,



Bennie F. Yarbro  
County Executive

BFY:dl

Enclosure